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# INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS 1917-18

PREPARED BY THE STATISTICAL DIVISION  
OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, UNDER  
THE SUPERVISION OF H. R. BONNER  
COLLECTOR AND COMPILER OF STATISTICS

[Advance Sheets from the Biennial Survey of Education, 1916-1918]



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## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS, 1917-18.

CONTENTS.—Schools reporting—Nomenclature—Size of schools—Inmates—Teachers—Percentage of inmates—Illiteracy—Valuation of property per inmate—Receipts—Total Expenditures—Endowment funds.

After the statistical report found in Volume II, 1917, Report of the Commissioner of Education, containing statistics for the year 1915-16, had been prepared, the Bureau of Education adopted the plan of collecting statistics biennially instead of annually, as had been done in preceding years. Consequently, in this chapter no historical statistics for 1916-17 will appear in the comparative studies. Further, corresponding statistics for the year 1918-19 will not be solicited. For most purposes biennial statistics will suffice, since fairly accurate interpolations can be made for the years not represented in the reports. As only slight changes appear in these statistics from year to year, a biennial report will answer most inquiries satisfactorily.

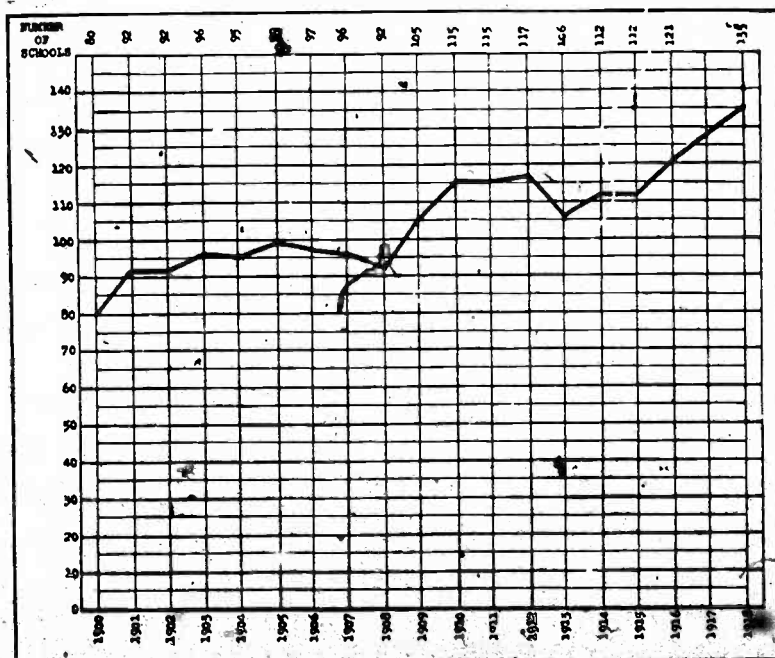


FIG. 1.—Number of industrial schools for delinquents, reporting since 1900.

TABLE 1.—Summary of statistics of industrial schools for delinquents from 1900 to 1918.

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Schools reporting.....	80	92	92	96	95	99	97	96	92
Teachers:									
Men.....								1,301	1,459
Women.....								1,409	1,300
Total.....	538	696	624	644	707	771	824	9,913	11,063
Assistants:									
Men.....								1,137	1,401
Women.....								1,831	1,763
Total.....	1,569	1,966	2,037	2,275	2,119	2,013	2,256	2,290	2,323
Whole number of inmates:									
Boys.....	18,968	20,041	28,981	27,602	29,805	31,120	29,289	27,328	29,111
Girls.....	4,833	5,236	6,266	6,830	5,329	6,866	8,394	7,903	7,797
Total.....	23,801	25,277	35,247	34,432	35,134	38,006	37,683	35,231	36,908
Total white inmates.....	20,278	19,184	29,007	26,576	23,716	30,661	30,406	26,774	30,638
Total colored inmates.....	2,085	3,465	4,599	4,755	4,001	4,661	4,254	3,685	4,840
Inmates receiving instruction in school classes.....	21,626	22,131	29,012	31,468	33,871	36,560	35,790	31,151	35,514
Inmates receiving instruction in trade or occupation.....	15,946	14,582	18,469	21,063	25,529	30,378	30,714	24,567	31,899
Total children 5 to 16 years, inclusive, in United States.....	21,488,611	21,897,678	22,201,863	22,637,601	23,028,714	23,410,772	23,792,844	24,262,490	24,613,793
Moving average for teachers.....	1 (587)	1 (608)	1 (642)	1 (689)	1 (714)	1 (772)	1 (844)	1 (940)	1 (960)
Moving average for total inmates.....	1 (26,457)	1 (26,562)	1 (30,806)	1 (33,629)	1 (36,008)	1 (36,005)	1 (36,592)	1 (39,440)	1 (43,671)

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1918
<b>Schools reporting:</b>	105	115	115	117	106	112	112	111	135
<b>Teachers:</b>									
Men.....	498	493	394	458	463	492	447	518	482
Women.....	597	621	612	616	538	540	588	643	652
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,137</b>
<b>Assistants:</b>									
Men.....	1,327	1,619	1,683	1,704	1,903	1,889	1,793	2,098	1,937
Women.....	1,030	1,134	1,213	1,194	1,187	1,196	1,216	1,413	1,388
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>2,896</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>3,511</b>	<b>3,325</b>
<b>Whole number of inmates:</b>									
Boys.....	41,110	43,702	39,686	41,137	40,324	43,333	45,794	49,009	49,660
Girls.....	10,761	12,961	11,091	10,830	10,188	11,465	11,443	12,819	14,102
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>51,871</b>	<b>56,663</b>	<b>51,387</b>	<b>51,967</b>	<b>50,512</b>	<b>54,798</b>	<b>57,237</b>	<b>61,828</b>	<b>63,762</b>
<b>Total white inmates.....</b>	<b>43,146</b>	<b>45,741</b>	<b>41,843</b>	<b>40,575</b>	<b>42,221</b>	<b>42,130</b>	<b>46,730</b>	<b>53,223</b>	<b>51,786</b>
<b>Total colored inmates.....</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>9,544</b>	<b>11,392</b>	<b>8,291</b>	<b>12,668</b>	<b>10,507</b>	<b>8,605</b>	<b>11,976</b>
<b>Inmates receiving instruction in school classes.....</b>	<b>39,877</b>	<b>42,381</b>	<b>40,612</b>	<b>43,256</b>	<b>40,301</b>	<b>43,283</b>	<b>44,735</b>	<b>50,320</b>	<b>51,937</b>
<b>Inmates learning some trade or occupation.....</b>	<b>36,262</b>	<b>39,391</b>	<b>34,616</b>	<b>33,592</b>	<b>35,575</b>	<b>39,314</b>	<b>40,707</b>	<b>46,543</b>	<b>43,410</b>
<b>Total children 5 to 18 years, inclusive, in United States.....</b>	<b>24,239,820</b>	<b>24,305,952</b>	<b>24,745,562</b>	<b>25,167,415</b>	<b>25,387,331</b>	<b>26,002,153</b>	<b>26,125,100</b>	<b>26,846,976</b>	<b>27,686,476</b>
<b>Moving average for teachers.....</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,070</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,121</b>
<b>Moving average for total inmates.....</b>	<b>46,415</b>	<b>49,759</b>	<b>52,540</b>	<b>53,125</b>	<b>53,510</b>	<b>55,328</b>	<b>57,087</b>	<b>59,075</b>	<b>62,070</b>

1 Average number.

2 Estimated.

3 Numbers in parentheses are approximations. See Table 2 for detailed method used in computing the moving average.

4 This number is found by securing the average number from 1901 to 1904, inclusive; the following number, by using average number from 1901 to 1905, inclusive, etc.

5 One school enrolling 673 inmates did not report white and colored separately.



## SCHOOLS REPORTING.

As most schools of this type are established by legislative enactment, a very large annual increase in the number of schools reporting is not to be expected. In Table 1 the number of schools reporting each year since 1900 is shown. These data are shown graphically in figure 1. It will be observed that the number reporting has increased from 80 in 1900 to 135 in 1918, representing an increase of 69 per cent. The curve falls below the regular "line of tendency" in 1908, 1913, 1914, and 1915. These drops are probably due to inability to secure reports from all schools. In preceding years no record has been kept of the number of institutions not reporting. This year, as will be found in Table 8, the number of schools not reporting, as well as the number reporting, has been shown. According to the records which are revised regularly by the Bureau of Education, there are 159 public and private industrial schools for delinquents in the United States. Of this number, 135 submitted at least a partial report and 24 did not report. These statistics are fairly representative of the group, inasmuch as almost 85 per cent of such schools are included. The detailed table includes the names of the schools not responding as well as the names of those reporting. This arrangement is desirable, since no attempt is made annually to include the list in the Educational Directory published by this bureau.

## NOMENCLATURE.

The schools whose reports are included in this chapter have been designated heretofore as State industrial schools. They are all, however, reformatory institutions for delinquents receiving inmates committed by juvenile or other court decision. The designation "State industrial schools" is a misnomer, since 31 schools listed in the detailed tables following are private institutions controlled by corporations or associations; but they admit children committed by public authority and receive public appropriations to care for these children. A small number of city and county industrial schools for delinquents are also included in the detailed tables following. It is thought advisable, therefore, to change the title of this chapter from that of "State industrial schools" to that of "Industrial schools for delinquents." The lists of private, county, and city schools are given below:

## PRIVATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS RECEIVING CHILDREN COMMITTED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITY.

St. John's School, Deep River, Conn.  
 Connecticut Junior Republic, Litchfield, Conn.  
 Delaware Industrial School, Claymont, Del.  
 Ferris Industrial School, Marshallton, Del.  
 Amanda Smith Industrial School, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Home for Girls, Chicago, Ill.  
 House of the Good Shepherd, Chicago, Ill.  
 Park Ridge School, Park Ridge, Ill.  
 Convent of the Good Shepherd, Sioux, Iowa.  
 House of the Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md.  
 House of the the Good Shepherd, Colored, Baltimore, Md.  
 St. Elizabeth's Home, Baltimore, Md.  
 St. James Home, Baltimore, Md.  
 St. Mary's Industrial School, Baltimore, Md.  
 Plummer Farm School, Salem, Mass.  
 House of the Good Shepherd, Detroit, Mich.  
 Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Detroit, Mich.  
 Hudson County Catholic Protectory, Arlington, N. J.  
 Hudson County Catholic Protectory, Arlington, N. Y.  
 Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Berkshire Industrial School, Canaan, N. Y.  
 House of the Good Shepherd, New York, N. Y.  
 Inwood House, New York, N. Y.  
 R. C. House of the Good Shepherd, New York, N. Y.  
 St. Vincent Industrial school, Utica, N. Y.  
 Boys Special School, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 House of Refuge, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Glen Mills Schools, Darling, Pa.  
 Glen Mills Schools, Glen Mills, Pa.  
 Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, Phoenixville, Pa.  
 Wisconsin Home and Farm School, Dousman, Wis.

## COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS.

Fulton County Industrial School, Hapeville, Ga.  
 Hampden County Training School, Feeding Hills, Mass.  
 Essex County Training School, Lawrence, Mass.  
 Middlesex County Training School, South Chelmsford, Mass.  
 Worcester County Training School, Oakdale, Mass.  
 Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth Union Training School, Walpole, Mass.  
 Luzerne County Industrial School, Kila-Lyn, Pa.  
 Thorn Hill School, Warrendale, Pa.  
 Knox County Industrial School, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 County Girls Home, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Parental School, Spokane, Wash.

## CITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS.

Chicago Parental School, Chicago, Ill.  
 Louisville Industrial School, Louisville, Ky.  
 St. Louis Industrial School, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Newark City Home, Verona, N. J.  
 New York Parental School, Flushing, N. Y.

## CITY AND COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS.

Chicago and Cook County School, Riverside, Ill.  
 Boys Parental School, Seattle, Wash.

## SIZE OF SCHOOLS.

It is of interest to compare the "size" or enrollment of the 134 industrial schools for delinquents reporting such data. It will be

found in figure 2 that 17 schools have an enrollment less than 100, and one school has over 2,500. The most common size is from 100 to 199—25 schools falling in this group. About as many schools, 23, fall in the next higher group. From an analysis of the data used in the construction of this graph, it was found that as many schools had an enrollment less than 304 as had an enrollment greater than this number. The "median" school in the array had, therefore, an enrollment of 304 inmates. Approximately one-fourth, or 33

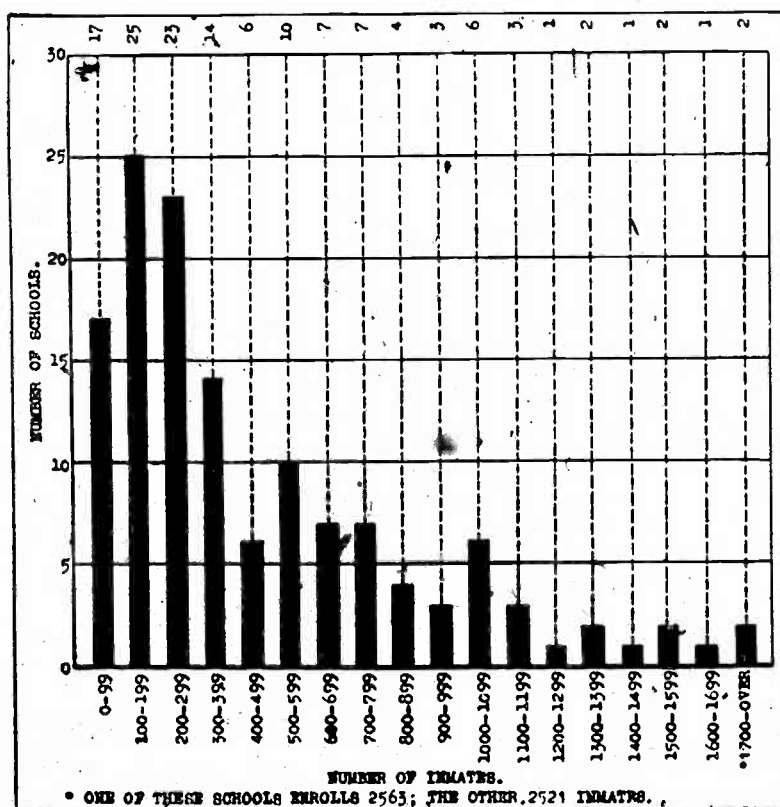


FIG. 2.—Distribution of industrial schools for delinquents according to enrollment.

schools, have an enrollment of 160 or less, and an equal number have an enrollment of 713 or more. In other words, about half the industrial schools for delinquents have an enrollment from 165 to 689, inclusive. The average enrollment for all schools reporting is 493.

#### INMATES.

The number of inmates has increased much more rapidly than would be indicated by the increase in the number of schools reporting. As will be noted in figure 3, the total number of inmates on the roll



of industrial schools for delinquents has increased from 23,901 in 1900 to 63,762 in 1918, or an increase of 167 per cent. This very large increase of inmates in reformatory institutions would be an exaggeration, if a smaller percentage of institutions reported in 1900 than did in 1918. This inference, however, is probably not true, as the curve shows a gradual rise, indicated more clearly by the "moving average" in the figure. The method used in determining the location of this "average" is shown in Table 1. Its use is to eliminate the fluctuations in the original curve due to the negligence of a few schools to submit a report. It shows a gradual rise from the beginning to the end of the period considered. Any decided irregularity in the total

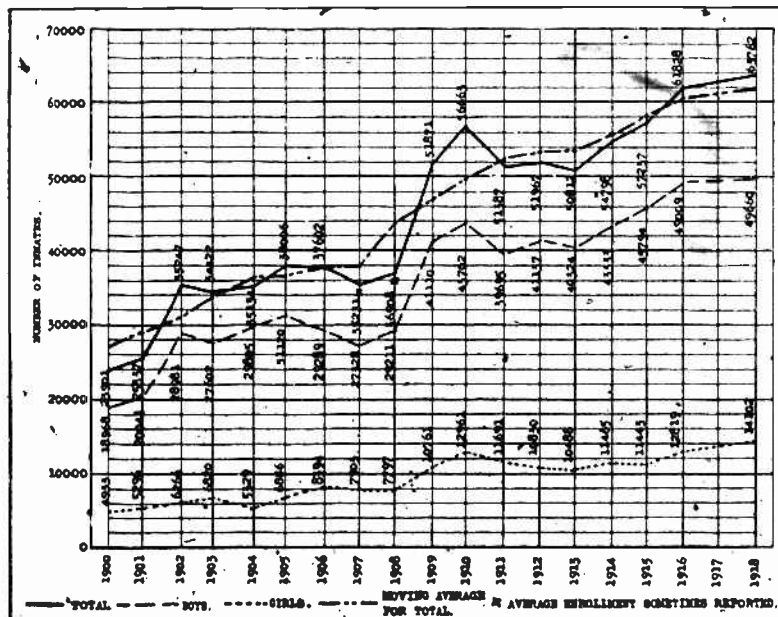


FIG. 3.—Number of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents, 1900-1918.

percentage of inmates reported would tend to show a greater deviation from the moving average than appears in any year. Since the "average line" shows remarkable regularity in its incline, it must be assumed that approximately the same percentage of the total number of inmates has been reported each year, and consequently there must have been the very large increase of 167 per cent as shown above.

The "total" curve has been "broken up" to show the number of boys and girls in industrial schools for delinquents. These curves show in general the same fluctuations as are shown in the total, indicating that the relative number of boys and girls is about the same each year.

1907/14-21-2

TABLE 2.—Method of computing the index numbers and the moving averages used in figure 4.

Year.	Enrollment.		Index numbers for— ( <sup>1</sup> )		Computing the moving average			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total indices for five-year periods.		Average index.	
					Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1900	18,968	4,933	54	53	2301	223	60	57
1901	20,041	5,296	57	57	2325	233	65	61
1902	28,961	6,266	82	67	2355	207	71	61
1903	27,602	6,820	78	73	389	328	78	66
1904	29,805	5,329	84	57	415	361	83	72
1905	31,120	6,886	88	74	410	379	82	76
1906	29,289	8,394	83	90	414	390	83	78
1907	27,328	7,903	77	55	446	449	89	90
1908	29,111	7,797	82	84	482	514	96	103
1909	41,110	10,761	116	116	511	550	102	110
1910	43,702	12,961	124	140	550	583	110	117
1911	33,606	11,691	112	126	582	612	116	122
1912	41,137	10,830	116	117	588	620	118	124
1913	40,324	10,488	114	113	593	603	119	121
1914	43,333	11,465	122	124	620	615	122	122
1915	45,794	11,443	129	123	645	644	129	129
1916	49,009	12,819	139	138	671	684	134	137
1917			146	146	690	713	138	143
1918	49,660	14,102	141	153	702	743	140	149
Average	35,334	9,232						

<sup>1</sup> Divide the enrollment for each year by the average enrollment.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.<sup>3</sup> This is the sum of the index numbers from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, etc.

To show this relativity and divergence more clearly it is necessary to reduce the enrollment to index numbers. Table 2 shows the method used in securing the index numbers used in plotting the curves in figure 4. The average number of boys for the 18 years considered was 35,334. This average is divided into the number of boys on the roll each year. The quotients are the indices given in column 4 and are used in locating the curve for boys in figure 4. In a similar manner the curve for girls is determined. So great are the irregularities in these two index curves that it becomes necessary to compute a moving average for each. The method of computation is shown in Table 2. Consider, for example, the interval between 1916 and 1918. The moving average for the girls shows a steeper slope than the one for the boys, indicating that the percentage of increase for the girls was greater than that for the boys during this interval. In other words, the increase in the number of girls in an "average" institution may have been from 50 to 60, or 20 per cent, while the increase in the number of boys in an "average" institution may have been from 100 to 105, or 5 per cent, only one-fourth as much as in the case of the girls. Because one curve is above another does not indicate that the upper curve shows the greater increase. Between 1902 and 1903 the upper curve shows a decrease, while the lower one shows an increase. It will be seen, therefore, that the relative slope or steepness of the curves between any two consecutive intervals indicates the relative rate of change. In general, the two

moving averages show the same slope until 1915, where a tendency to diverge is evident, the average for girls rising the more rapidly. Whether the "breaking down" of home life is responsible for the increase in the number of delinquent girls within the past few years one can not judge from the curves. In general, a slight tendency in this direction has been evident since 1904, but did not become pronounced until 1915. It must be remembered, however, that 78 per cent of all inmates in 1918 were boys. In other words, there were more than three times as many boys as girls in reformatory institutions. Consequently, the apparent tendency noted above need not be alarming.

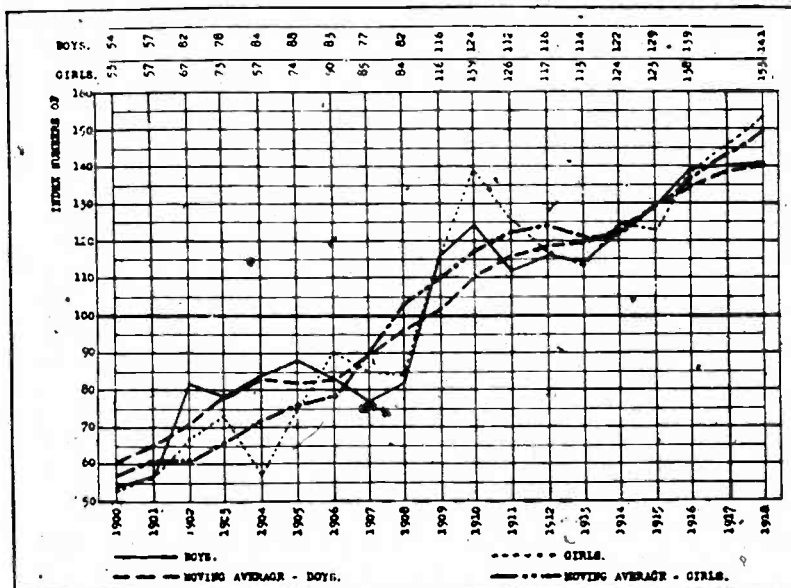


FIG. 4.—Relative rates of increase in the number of boys and girls in industrial schools for delinquents, since 1900.

The very large increase in the total number of children committed from year to year may be partly due to any one of four factors—a tendency on the part of courts to construe the laws more rigidly, the enactment of more stringent laws or of laws having wider application, the organization of a more vigilant police force, or a "breaking down" in the control of children in the home and school. In short, either more children are "caught" or our methods of building character are becoming more ineffective.

#### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF AVERAGE ENROLLMENT.

In Table 12 it will be noted that the average enrollment in 130 schools for the year was 26,721 boys and 9,270 girls, or a total of 35,991. This total is only 58 per cent of the total number of inmates

on the rolls of these same industrial schools for delinquents during the year. This percentage seems to indicate that the average child remains in a reformatory institution only 58 per cent of a year, or almost 212 days. Of course, some inmates remain for a longer period and others for a shorter period, but the average period is only 212 days. The fact that some inmates are counted in the enrollment for two consecutive years does not vitiate this deduction, since presumably the same ratio would hold for two successive years.

The "average enrollment" also indicates approximately the number found in industrial schools for delinquents at any one time.

#### INMATES COMMITTED AND DISCHARGED.

During the year 22,498 boys and 5,525 girls, or 28,023 children, were committed to reformatory institutions, and 20,969 boys and 4,714 girls, or 25,683 children, were discharged. Altogether, 134 schools reported the number committed and 129 the number discharged. Five schools, not reporting the number discharged, reported the number committed as 959. One school reported neither the number committed nor the number discharged. Deducting these numbers respectively from the total numbers committed and discharged, it is found that 27,064 inmates were committed and 25,683 discharged from the 129 institutions reporting this information. The number committed, therefore, exceeded the number discharged by 1,381, or by 5.4 per cent. This was to be expected in view of the fact that the total number of inmates has increased annually—as shown above in Table 1 and figure 3. No attempt was made to ascertain the number of inmates on parole.

TABLE 3—Method of computing index numbers used in figure 5.

Years*	Total population.	Inmates.	Index for population.	Index for inmates.	Moving average of index numbers for total inmates. <sup>1</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1900.....	21,488,011	23,901	88	54	61
1901.....	21,897,678	25,337	90	57	65
1902.....	22,261,863	35,247	91	79	69
1903.....	22,655,001	34,422	93	77	75
1904.....	23,028,748	38,134	95	79	77
1905.....	23,410,800	38,006	96	85	81
1906.....	23,792,723	37,683	97	84	86
1907.....	24,202,956	35,231	99	79	93
1908.....	24,613,763	30,808	101	83	96
1909.....	24,239,830	51,871	99	116	103
1910.....	24,305,932	56,063	100	125	107
1911.....	24,745,562	61,387	102	115	113
1912.....	25,167,445	61,907	103	116	119
1913.....	25,587,331	80,812	106	114	123
1914.....	26,002,133	84,798	107	123	125
1915.....	26,425,100	87,237	108	128	129
1916.....	26,846,976	61,828	110	139	133
1917.....	27,268,470	63,702	112	141	137
1918.....	27,686,470	63,702	113	143	140
Average.....	24,350,573	44,566			

\* This moving average has been computed by using seven consecutive index numbers in order to eliminate all fluctuations.



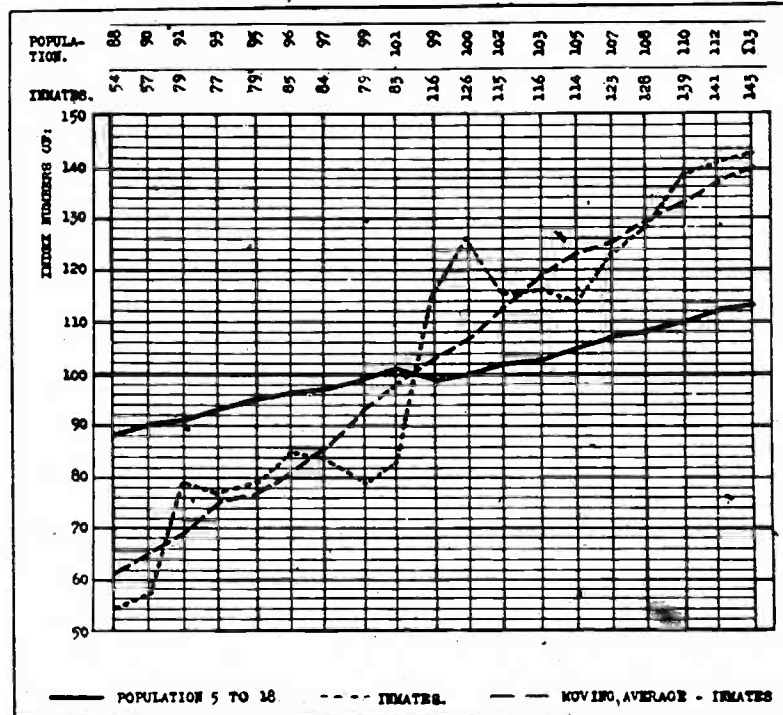


FIG. 5.—Relative rates of increase in the total population 5 to 18 years, and in the number of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents, since 1900.  
[The years represented are the same as in Fig. 6, i. e., 1900 to 1918.]

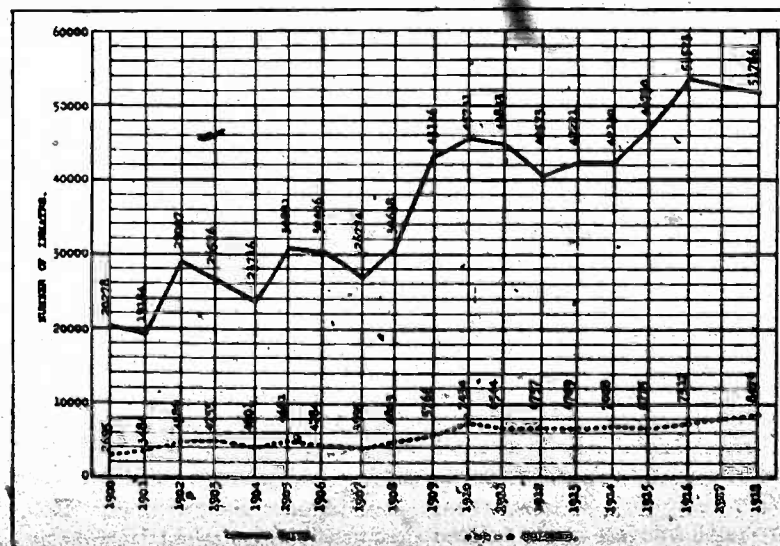


FIG. 6.—Number of white and of colored inmates in industrial schools for delinquents.



## INMATES AND POPULATION.

It is desirable to show whether the rate of increase in the number of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents has been proportional to the increase in the total population 5 to 18 years. It is difficult to make these comparisons graphically, since the quantities to be compared are so unequal numerically. In 1918 there were only 24 inmates in industrial schools for delinquents out of every 10,000 children between 5 and 18 years of age. In other words one curve would be about 400 times as far from the base line as the other. Consequently, the numbers representing the total population and inmates have been reduced to indices as shown in Table 4, thus facilitating a convenient method of showing rates of increase as shown graphically in figure 5. To eliminate irregularities in the curve for inmates, a moving average has been applied the computation of which is given in Table 3. Throughout the period under consideration, 1900 to 1918, a more rapid rise is shown for the number of inmates than for the corresponding population. The moving average is steeper throughout the entire interval than the index curve for the population. This figure furnishes additional evidence that a larger and larger proportion of children are committed each year to reformatory institutions than would be indicated by the more stable increases in population.

## WHITE AND COLORED INMATES.

The number of white and of colored inmates in industrial schools for delinquents since 1900 is shown in figure 6. The number of white inmates has increased from 20,278 in 1900 to 54,610 in 1918, or an increase of almost 170 per cent, while the number of colored inmates has increased from 2,695 to 8,479, or 215 per cent in the same period. One school, in Indiana, admitting colored youth as well as white, enrolling 673 inmates, did not report white and colored separately. Consequently, the total number of white and of colored as shown in the graph lacks 673 of making the total of 63,762 enrolled in all institutions. According to the Federal Census of 1910, in Indiana 1.9 per cent of the population was colored. Assuming that this ratio holds for the number of inmates in reform schools, it is estimated that 13 inmates in the Indiana school are colored. Applying this correction to the totals in the graph the estimated number of white children in reform schools is 55,270 and the number of colored, 8,492. Assuming that these figures are essentially correct, it is found that the number of whites has increased 173 per cent and the number of colored 215 per cent since 1900. These percentages are more nearly correct than the corresponding percentages given above. It is evident, therefore, that there has been a greater increase in the number of colored than of white inmates in industrial schools for delinquents within the last 18 years.

This inequality in relative increases can not be attributed to a more rapid increase in the colored than in the white population of the

country, since this condition does not prevail. Between 1900 and 1910 the percentage of increase in the white population was 22.3 and in the colored population only 11.2 per cent. These percentages, therefore, show that the conclusion drawn above is valid.

In 1910 the number of colored children 5 to 19 years, inclusive, in the United States constituted 12.4 per cent of the population of corresponding ages. The estimated number of colored children in

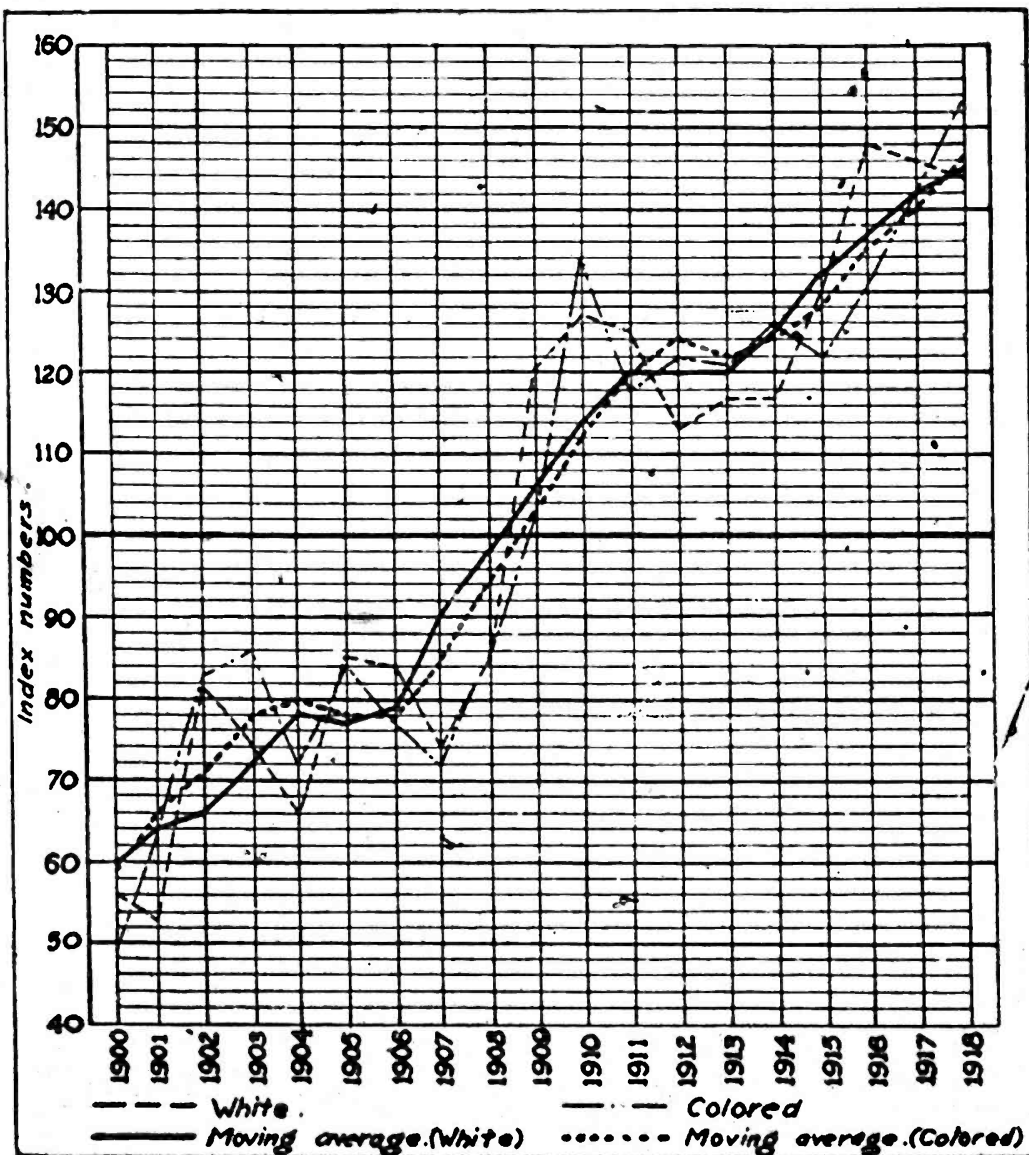


FIG. 7.—Relative rates of increase in the number of white and of colored inmates in industrial schools for delinquents, 1900-1918.

industrial schools for delinquents as shown above is 8,492, or 13.3 per cent of the total number of inmates. In other words if the population percentage for 1910 holds in 1918, the number of colored children in these schools is over 7 per cent more than would be indicated by the number of colored children in the population. Briefly stated, there is a slightly larger proportion of colored than of white children in reformatory institutions.

TABLE 4--Method of computing the index numbers and the moving averages used in figure 7.

Year.	Enrollment.		Index numbers for—		Computing the moving average.			
					Total indices for five-year periods.		Average index.	
	White inmates.	Colored inmates.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1890	20,278	2,695	56	49	301	293	60	59
1901	19,184	3,485	53	63	318	330	61	66
1902	22,007	4,789	81	83	330	353	66	71
1903	26,576	4,755	74	86	360	388	72	78
1904	23,716	4,001	68	72	391	402	78	80
1905	30,881	4,681	83	81	441	391	77	76
1906	30,136	4,284	81	77	555	391	79	78
1907	26,574	3,995	74	72	419	422	90	84
1908	30,648	4,803	85	86	490	472	98	94
1909	13,146	5,766	120	103	531	513	106	103
1910	45,741	7,431	127	134	570	563	114	113
1911	14,843	6,544	125	118	602	598	120	120
1912	10,575	6,758	113	122	599	621	120	124
1913	42,221	6,709	117	121	602	609	120	122
1914	42,130	7,048	117	126	625	622	125	124
1915	46,730	6,775	130	122	658	642	132	128
1916	53,223	7,312	148	131	685	674	137	135
1917			146	142	712	701	142	140
1918	51,786	8,470	141	153	726	732	145	146
Average	35,692	5,559						

## INDEX CURVES FOR WHITE AND COLORED INMATES.

A more thorough analysis showing the relative rates of increase of white and colored inmates is made possible by the index curves shown in figure 7. The method used in locating the index curve is the same as that used in determining similar curves shown in figures 4 and 5. The moving averages are also computed in the same manner as explained for the moving averages in those figures. The exact data and the method of securing the data used in the construction of figure 7 are given in Table 4. It was necessary to compute the moving averages for this figure so as to eliminate the irregularities in the index curves due to variation in the number of schools reporting each year. Consider, for example, the interval from 1903 to 1904. The moving average for the whites during this period shows a more rapid rise than is indicated by the moving average for the colored inmates. In other words, the curve for the white is steeper than that for the colored inmates during this interval. The fact that the curve for the colored inmates is superior to that for white inmates indicates nothing. Only the relative slopes show relative rates of increase. If the last points for 1918 on each index curve had been located by numbers representing a complete distribution of the total enrollment between white and colored, the moving average for white between 1917 and 1918 would show a



slightly lower drop than appears, the index being 146 instead of 144. In general, therefore, since 1914 the curve for colored inmates has risen more rapidly than the one for white inmates. This means of course, that in recent years the increases in the number of colored inmates has been greater than that for white inmates. It was pointed out above that since 1900 the number of colored inmates has increased more rapidly than the number of white inmates. This fact, however, need not be alarming since the moving averages show about the same relative slopes throughout. These deductions

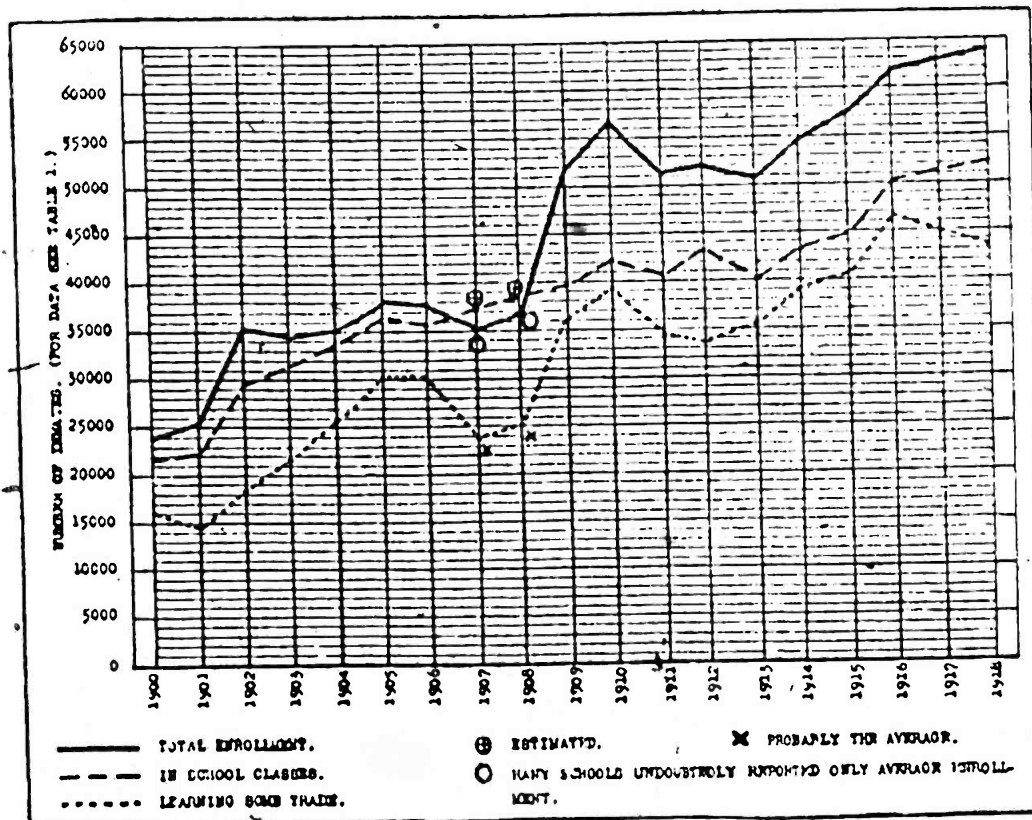


FIG. 8.—Number of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents receiving instruction in the school classes or learning some trade, compared with the total enrollment.

are based on the assumption that the same percentages of white and colored inmates have been reported annually for the United States. It should be borne in mind that the "moving average" does not represent actual accurate figures, but only indicates trends, and for this reason is probably more accurate than either index curves or graphs showing actual figures, since both of these contain fluctuations due to variation in the percentage of schools reporting annually.

#### INMATES IN SCHOOL CLASSES AND LEARNING SOME TRADE.

The total number of inmates, and the enrollment in school classes or in trade courses, are shown in figure 8. The statistics for 1907 and 1908 are not comparable with the statistics for other years, as

will be noted from the unusual drop in the curves at these periods. The curve for the enrollment in school classes has been rectified since the schools in these years reported "average enrollment in the school classes." In the case of the other two lines no rectification is warranted, since the reports do not state that "averages" were asked for. Undoubtedly, many schools reported only the average, since the numbers assumed to be in the school classes during these years exceed the actual enrollment. This drop is not wholly due, however, to inaccurate reports, but also to the failure of many schools to report in 1907 and 1908, as will be evident from figure 1. The

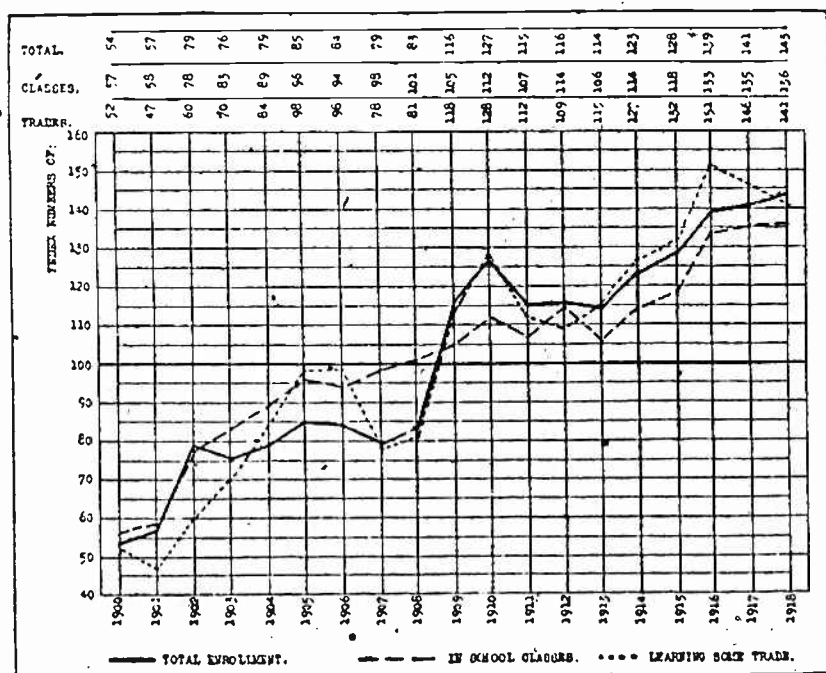


FIG. 9.—Relative rates of increase in the number of inmates in the school classes or learning some trade as compared with the total enrollment in industrial schools for delinquents, 1900-1918.

total number of inmates has increased 167 per cent, the enrollment in school classes 140 per cent, and the number learning some trade 172 per cent since 1900.

These percentages show that the relative number in school classes has not kept pace with the increase in total enrollment and that the number learning a trade has increased in greater proportion than the total number of inmates. The falling off of the enrollment in trade classes in 1918 may be due to war conditions. The number in school classes actually increased between 1916 and 1918, in about the same proportion as the corresponding increase in the total enrollment.



By means of the index curves shown in figure 9 the rates of change in enrollment between any two consecutive intervals becomes readily apparent. For instance, in 1918 the steepest slope is shown for the "total enrollment" curve, the next steepest slope for the curve representing enrollment in school classes. The "reversed" or "negative" slope representing the number learning some trade indicates an actual decrease. Possibly the decreases in enrollment in trade courses may be due to the fact that many men teachers were drafted into the Army. The three curves in general show remarkable similarity in slopes throughout the period 1900 to 1918, indicating about the same relative increase annually in the number in the school classes or who are learning some trade. The method used in constructing these index curves is shown in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—Method of computing the index numbers used in figure 9.

Years.	Enrollment.			Index numbers for.		
	Total enrollment.	In school classes.	Learning some trade.	Total.	Classes.	Trades.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1900.....	23,001	21,626	15,946	54	57	52
1901.....	25,337	22,131	14,582	57	58	47
1902.....	33,217	29,612	18,460	79	78	60
1903.....	34,422	31,468	21,633	77	83	70
1904.....	35,134	33,871	25,439	79	89	81
1905.....	38,006	36,580	30,378	85	96	99
1906.....	37,083	35,789	30,144	81	94	96
1907.....	35,231	37,151	24,916	79	98	78
1908.....	36,908	36,514	24,899	83	101	81
1909.....	51,871	39,877	36,262	116	105	118
1910.....	56,663	42,351	39,391	127	112	128
1911.....	51,387	40,646	31,616	115	107	112
1912.....	51,967	43,222	33,592	116	114	106
1913.....	56,912	40,301	35,575	114	106	115
1914.....	64,798	43,283	39,314	123	114	127
1915.....	57,237	44,735	40,707	128	118	132
1916.....	61,828	50,320	46,543	139	133	151
1917.....	63,762	51,937	43,410	141	135	146
1918.....	63,762	51,937	43,410	143	136	141
Average.....	44,506	37,969	30,829			

It should be remarked that 81 per cent of all inmates reported in 1918 were enrolled in the school classes, and 68 per cent were learning a trade, as shown in Table 1. Since 1900 the average percentage enrolled in school classes is 85, and learning some trade 69. The slight falling off from this average in 1918 may be due to war conditions. These percentages contain slight errors, as some institutions reporting total enrollment do not report enrollment in school classes or the number learning some trade. In the summary table (11) only those institutions reporting all these data have been included. It is found that 83 per cent of all inmates are enrolled in school classes and 75 per cent of all are learning some trade. These are only slightly higher (2 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively) than the corresponding figures given above. These differences,

however, indicate that approximately the same percentage should be added, respectively, to the average obtained for the period 1900 to 1918. If this is done it is found that on an "average" about 87 per cent of all inmates are enrolled in school classes and 76 per cent are learning a trade in industrial schools for delinquents. These percentages are essentially correct, since allowance has been made for institutions not reporting.

#### TEACHERS.

By reference to figure 10 it will be noted that the number of teachers has increased from 538 in 1900 to 1,137 in 1918, or an increase of 111 per cent. This increase has not been so marked as the increase in the number of inmates, 167 per cent. A more detailed discussion of these relative increases will be given below, in connection with figure 12. In brief, it may be said that in 18 years the number of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents has almost been tripled, while the corresponding number of teachers has been only a little more than doubled. The moving average shows more accurately the general trend than does the irregular curve representing the absolute numbers. The method used in computing this average is shown in Table 1.

In comparing the relative numbers of men and women teachers, the numbers for the years 1907 and 1908 can not be considered, since they represent only the "average" number of teachers employed during the year. From 1909 to 1918 there has been only a slight increase in the teaching force. It will be noted that approximately the same relative number of men and women are employed from year to year--the number of women exceeding the number of men. In fact, in 1918, about 58 per cent of the teachers were women and 42 per cent were men. The slight decrease in the number of men teachers may be incident to the draft. This decrease in the male teaching force in 1918 may cause the decrease in the number of inmates learning some trade, as shown in figures 8 and 9, since most trades are presumably taught by men.

On the blank used in collecting the statistics for this report the "number of assistants caring for inmates not included as teachers" was secured. Figure 11 shows the corresponding statistics since 1900. Within this period an increase of 125 per cent is shown. This percentage is higher than the corresponding increase of 111 per cent in the number of teachers, but lower than that for total inmates, 167 per cent. These percentages indicate that the number of persons teaching and caring for inmates in industrial schools for delinquents has not been increased in proportion to the number of inmates committed. Combining the figures for teachers and assistants, it is found that there has been an increase of 121 per cent since 1900, as compared with an increase of 167 per cent in the number of inmates.

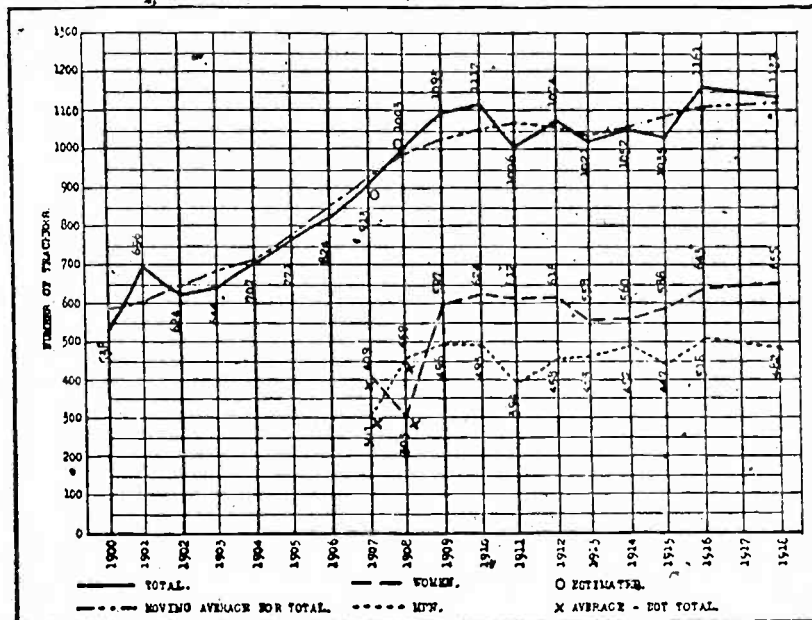


FIG. 10.—Number of teachers in industrial schools for delinquents.

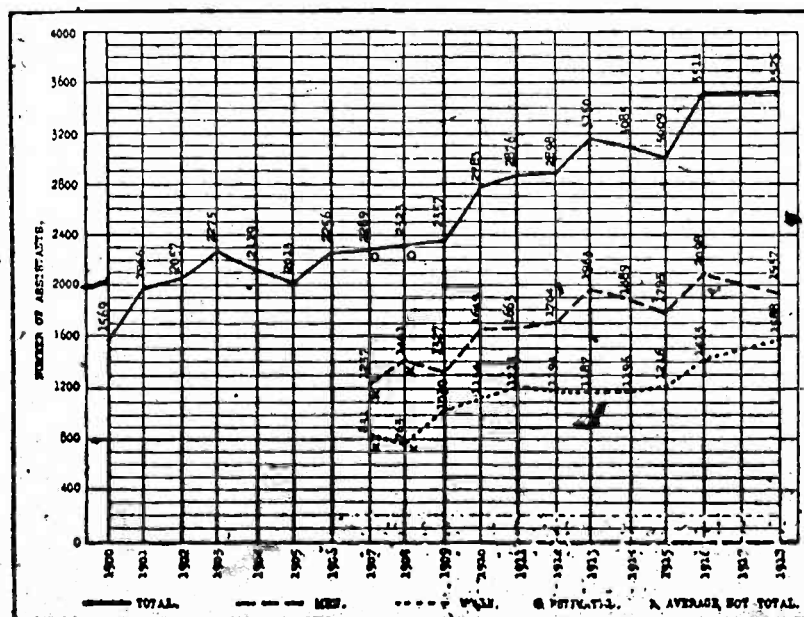


FIG. 11.—Number of assistants in industrial schools for delinquents.

The average number of inmates for each year from 1900 to 1918 is 44,566, and the average number of teachers and assistants combined is 3,473. The average number of inmates under the "entire charge" of each teacher and assistant is 12.8. In other words the average "load" since 1900 is 12.8. This "load" has increased from 11.3 in 1900 to 13.7 in 1918. The actual average increase in the load has been 2.4 within this period, or an increase of 21 per cent. To state this significance clearly in different words, teachers are obliged in 1918 to teach 6 pupils where they instructed only 5 in 1900, and assistants are obliged to care for 6 inmates in 1918 where they cared for only 5 in 1900. This extra burden thrust upon teachers is even greater than the ratio of 6 to 5 given above indicates, since the increase in number of teachers has not been so great as that of assistants, as shown above. It was thought advisable, in arriving at the deduction made above, to combine the data on teachers and assistants, since it is not always possible for institutions to make an exact distribution of employees when reporting.

TABLE 6.—Method used in securing the index numbers used in figure 12.

Years.	Total inmates.	Teachers.	Assistants.	Index numbers for—		
				Inmates.	Teachers.	Assistants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1900	23,901	538	1,569	51	59	61
1901	25,347	690	1,946	67	70	72
1902	35,247	624	2,057	79	68	80
1903	31,442	644	2,275	77	71	80
1904	35,131	707	2,119	79	77	83
1905	38,006	771	2,013	85	84	79
1906	37,682	624	2,256	84	90	88
1907	35,231	913	2,289	79	100	90
1908	36,908	1,003	2,323	83	110	99
1909	51,871	1,093	2,357	116	120	92
1910	50,961	1,117	2,783	126	122	109
1911	51,387	1,006	2,876	115	110	112
1912	51,967	1,074	2,898	116	118	113
1913	50,812	1,021	3,150	114	112	123
1914	51,798	1,052	3,085	123	115	120
1915	57,237	1,035	3,009	128	113	117
1916	61,828	1,181	3,511	139	127	137
1917				141	120	138
1918	61,762	1,137	3,525	143	125	138
Averages	44,566	912	2,559			

The index curves given in figure 12 show in detail the relative rate of increase in the number of inmates, teachers, and assistants. The relative slope of the curves between any two consecutive dates indicates the approximate rates of increase. Thus between 1916 and 1918 the curves for inmates and assistants show about the same slope, and therefore about the same rate of increase. The curve for teachers shows a negative slope, and therefore an actual decrease. The number of teachers increased very rapidly from 1900 to 1910, much more rapidly than the number of assistants, but in general not quite so rapidly as the number of inmates, since the curve repre-



senting the latter begins at a lower point in 1900 and ends at a higher point in 1910. From 1908 to 1910 the "inmate" curve shows a very rapid rise. The method used in determining the location of these curves is shown in Table 6, and of course, is the same as that used in computing similar graphs used above. By means of index numbers curves are placed near together in such a way as to facilitate ready comparisons.

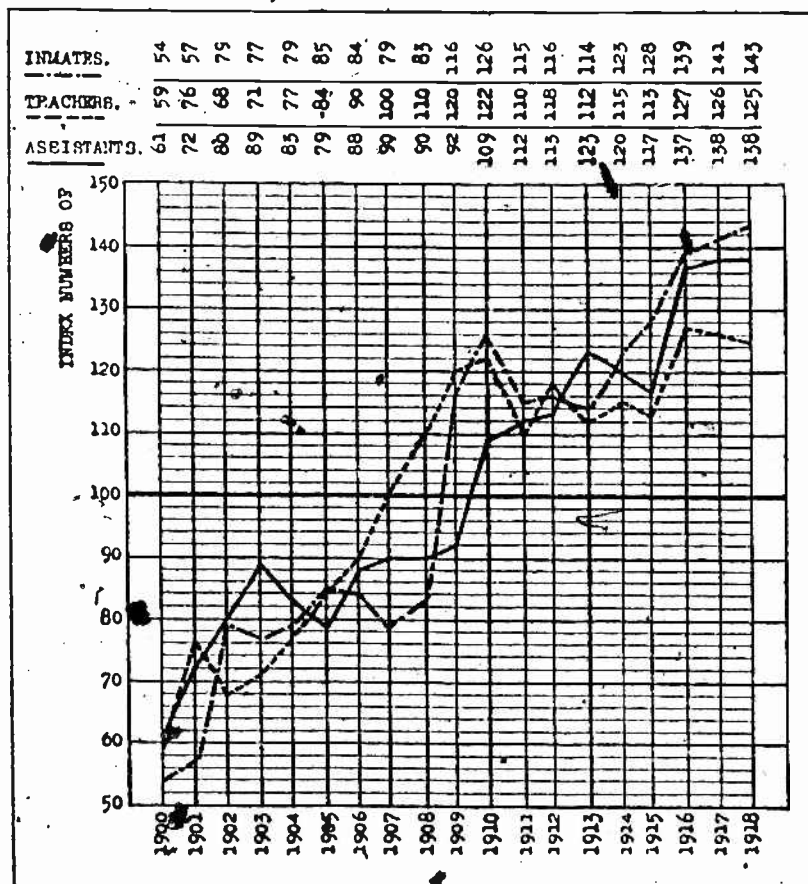


FIG. 12.—Relative rates of increase in the number of inmates, teachers, and assistants in industrial schools for delinquents since 1900.

#### PARENTAGE OF INMATES.

In figure 13 an analysis has been made of the parentage of inmates, boys and girls. As only 56 schools made a complete and accurate distribution of their total enrollment under the classification shown in the graph and in Table 10, the figure is based upon the data in Table 10 rather than upon Table 9, which is comparable to the corresponding statistics tabulated in preceding years, and which has been retained in the report only for this reason. It will be noted from the graph that 89.5 per cent of the inmates are American born.



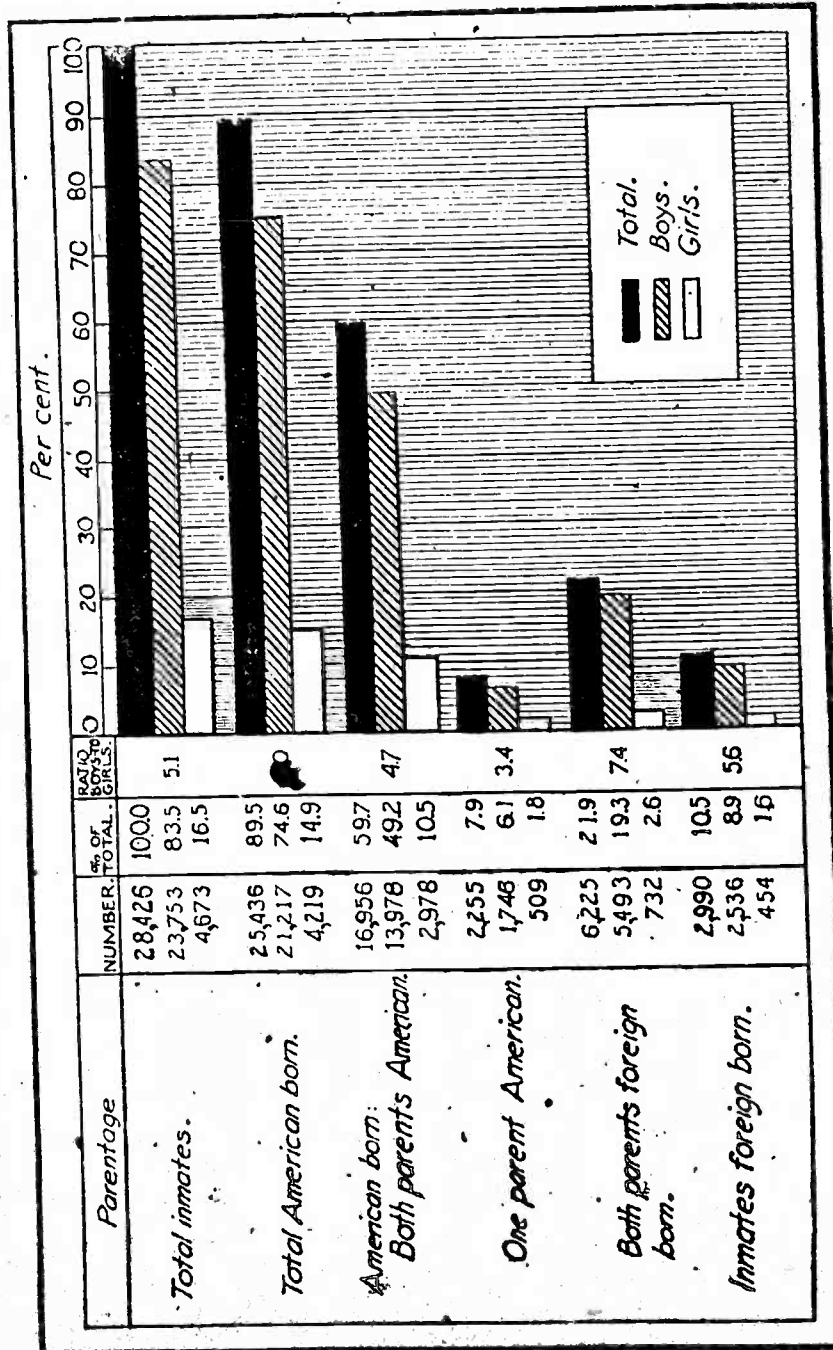


FIG. 13.—Percentage of inmates in 66 industrial schools for delinquents.

and 10.5 per cent foreign born. In other words, only one child in 10 in industrial schools for delinquents is foreign born. Also 59.7 per cent of all American-born inmates have both parents American, and 7.9 per cent, have one parent American, and 21.9 per cent have both parents foreign born. Combining the foreign-born inmates with those American born, having both parents foreign born, it is found that about 3 children out of every 10 in industrial schools for delinquents are either foreign born or have foreign-born parents.

By comparing the number of boys and girls in each group it is found that for all inmates there are 51 boys to every 10 girls (5.1); for all American-born inmates, 50 boys to every 10 girls (5.0); for inmates with both parents American-born, 47 boys to every 10 girls (4.7); for all inmates of mixed parentage, 34 boys to every 10 girls (3.4); for inmates having both parents foreign born, 74 boys to every 10 girls (7.4); and for all inmates foreign born, 56 boys to every 10 girls (5.6). It is noted that the ratio between boys and girls is highest where the foreign-born element enters and lowest in the mixed parentage group. These statistics show that a larger percentage of American girls of American or mixed parentage get into reform schools than do foreign-born girls with both parents foreign born. Conversely, a higher percentage of "foreign" boys than "American" boys are committed. This situation is a very difficult one to unravel, and one can only conjecture an explanation. Possibly, "foreign" girls are kept under closer home supervision than are American girls. On the other hand, a larger percentage of "foreign" boys than of "American" boys may spend their time on the streets and become subject to unusual temptations. The "foreign" child does not always understand our customs and laws, and, consequently, may more often meet with friction from peace officers than do American children. Many means have been provided for the employment, amusement, or recreation of "American" children which are not open socially to the "foreign" child. The low ratio shown between boys and girls of mixed parentage may not be conclusive, as only 7.9 per cent of all children in reformatory institutions fall in this group.

The high ratio between boys and girls in the "foreign" groups can not be attributed wholly to the inequality of boys and girls in the population. From the Federal Census of 1910 it is found that there are only 106 foreign-born boys to every 100 foreign-born girls from 5 to 19 years, inclusive. This slight difference does not account for the high ratio of 5.6 shown in the graph. If the total foreign-born population is considered, it is found that there are 129 males to 100 females, but these figures are not comparable with those for boys and girls in industrial schools for delinquents. According to the census of 1910 the relative number of boys and girls 5 to 19, inclusive, having foreign-born parents, was 100 boys to 100 girls. It can be seen, therefore, that inequality in the distribution by sexes

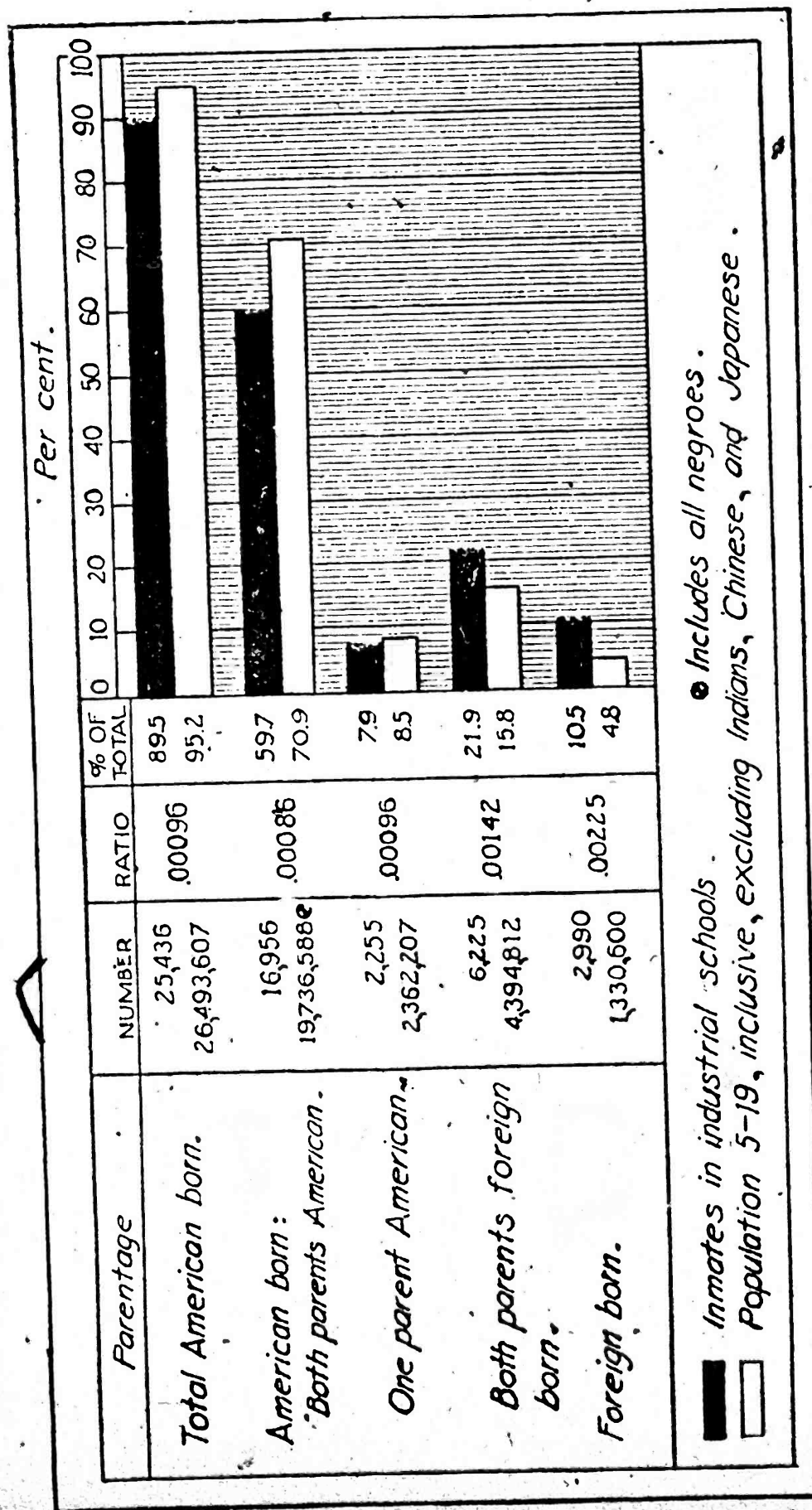


FIG. 14.—Percentage of inmates in 56 industrial schools for delinquents, compared with the percentage of the population 5-19 years, inclusive.



does not account for the high ratio of 7.4 shown in the fifth group of bars. The difference in the ratio, therefore, in the third column of figures in the graph can not be explained on the unequal distribution of the sexes from 5 to 19 years, inclusive.

#### PARENTAGE OF INMATES COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL POPULATION 5 TO 19 YEARS, INCLUSIVE.

By reference to figure 14 it will be noted that 95.2 per cent of all children 5 to 19, inclusive, in our population are American-born, and that 89.5 per cent of the children in 56 reformatory institutions are American-born. These percentages show that not as many American-born children as would be indicated by the corresponding population are in reform schools. In the case of foreign-born children, they constitute 4.8 per cent of the population but 10.5 per cent of the total number of inmates in reformatory institutions. These institutions have an unusually high percentage of foreign-born children; in fact, more than twice as many as the foreign-born population 5 to 19 years, inclusive, in this country would indicate. Comparing the bars representing the distribution of American children according to parentage, it is found that reformatory institutions have a very high percentage of children with foreign-born parents, a relatively low percentage of children with American-born parents, and about the proportion of children with one parent American as is shown for all inmates combined. The ratios given in the second column of figures in the graph are secured by dividing the number of inmates by the population 5 to 19, inclusive, in corresponding groups. The average ratio between the total number of inmates and the total population is 0.00102, found by dividing 28,426 by 27,824,207. The ratio for all "American" children is slightly lower than this average and for all "foreign" children, considerably higher than this. The American-born children are 6 per cent below this average, and the foreign-born 122 per cent above this. An analysis of the American born shows that children with both parents American born are 16 per cent below this average; children with one American parent, 6 per cent below; and children with both parents foreign born, 41 per cent above. It can be seen, therefore, that the foreign element in our population makes unusually high contributions to our reformatory institutions.

#### ILLITERACY.

In Table 11 it will be noted that 10 per cent of the children committed to industrial schools for delinquents can neither read nor write. Of the number discharged, 10 per cent can neither read nor write. It appears from the statistics of the 109 schools and 116 schools reporting these facts, respectively, that industrial schools for delinquents do not eliminate illiteracy. It should be noted that only those schools are considered which report both the total number committed and the total number of these who could neither read nor

write and the total number discharged and the number of these who could neither read nor write. These percentages, therefore, seem conclusive. It should be remarked however, that the expression "read and write" is subject to different interpretations by different schools. Presumably, many schools do not give actual tests to determine the per cent of incoming illiterates. At any rate, the same test is not given by all schools reporting. The percentage of illiterates among drafted men for the Army as revealed by the Alpha and Beta tests was much higher than would be indicated by replies to the inquiry of the Bureau of the Census, "can you read and write?" It is possible, therefore, that more stringent tests are held for outgoing than for in-coming inmates. If this is true, the percentages given above may be questionable.

In addition to the per cent of persons committed to industrial schools for delinquents who could neither read nor write, another 8 per cent could read the second reader but could not write. Altogether, 18 per cent of the children committed to reform schools can not write and 8 per cent can read only in the second reader.

#### VALUATION OF PROPERTY PER INMATE.

Altogether, 126 schools reported the value of property, but only 122 gave both the valuation of property and the number of inmates in average enrollment, as given in Table 13. The valuation of property per child in "average enrollment" is shown in figure 16 for such States as had schools, either public or private, reporting both items. As the "average enrollment" represents the average number of inmates at the institutions and using the school property, it was used in preference to the total number of inmates enrolled during the year. Wyoming ranks highest with an average of \$5,069, and Arizona second, with an average of \$3,071. The only school in Utah reporting gave "0" as the valuation of property. The property used by the school is rented. Possibly some of the States are not fairly represented in this graph, since representative schools did not report the valuation of property. The average investment for the United States is \$1,645 per child. Only 13 States have a higher average valuation than this and 30 States have a lower average. This inequality of 13 and 30 States above and below the average, respectively, is due to the fact that a few States have an unusually high average investment.

The most common investment is represented by the bars extending between \$900 and \$1,000, which are below the average. It should be remarked that the total valuation of property for these 122 schools is \$50,660,801. The average valuation per school, therefore, is \$415,252. If all schools of this type, numbering 159, had this average valuation of property, the total value of all property owned by industrial schools for delinquents would be \$66,025,141. This aggregate, however, is only a very rough estimate and should be used with caution.



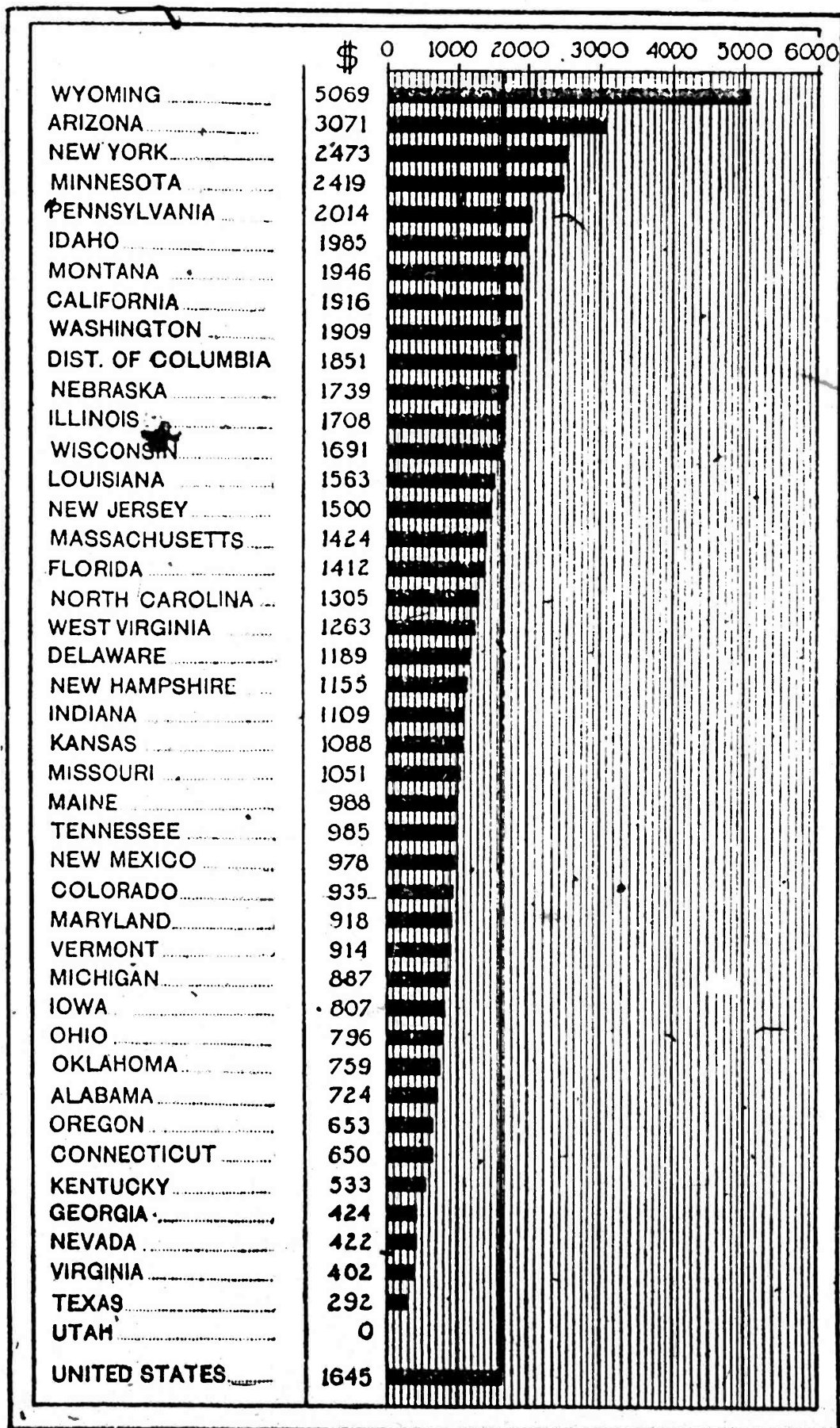


FIG. 15.—Valuation of property per inmate in average attendance in industrial schools for delinquents.

## RECEIPTS.

As will be noted in Table 14, 130 schools reported receipts amounting to \$15,031,130. Several of these schools reported only the total amount received and did not itemize the amounts received either as to "source" or "function." The amount received from State, county, or city was \$11,099,216, or 85 per cent of the total amount itemized; from private benefactions, \$315,473, or 2 per cent; and from all other sources, \$1,616,441, or 13 per cent. In other words practically all money received by these schools comes from public sources.

The amount received for permanent equipment was \$1,839,861, and for current expenses \$10,460,166, in so far as the schools itemized their receipts as to function. In other words, 15 per cent of the receipts are to be used for making permanent improvements, and 85 per cent for meeting current expenses.

## TOTAL EXPENDITURES.

Out of 135 schools reporting this year, 132 gave a statement of their expenditures. As will be noted in Table 14, the amount spent for buildings and lasting improvements in 1917-18 was \$1,695,617; for teachers' salaries, books, etc., \$2,778,785; and for other salaries and all other expenses, \$7,177,768, or a total of \$12,401,067. It will be noted in Table 14 that the total amount spent was not always itemized by all schools. Consequently, the total given above exceeds the sum of the itemized amounts. The average expenditure of each institution was \$93,955. If the three schools not reporting expenditures incurred the same average expense, the total expenditures for the 135 schools included in this report would be \$12,682,908. If the 24 industrial schools for girls, not reporting, should incur the same average expense, the total amount expended by all such schools would be \$14,937,636. This amount, however, is only a very rough estimate.

## PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES.

By reference to Table 15 it will be seen that 127 schools, public and private, reported both their total expenditures and their average enrollment. The whole length of the horizontal bars in figure 16 represents this total per capita cost. In figure 16, 120 schools reported the cost of maintenance, as shown in Table 15. This per capita cost includes current expenses, but does not include outlays for new buildings or grounds. The black portion of the bars represents the cost of maintenance only. The open bars at the end of the black ones represent, therefore, the per capita cost of new buildings and grounds during the year. The States have been ranked on the magnitude of the bars representing current expenses or maintenance only, since "outlays" is subject to great periodical fluctuations and a State ranking very high in this score in 1918 might fall very low in 1920. Not so, however, with the cost of maintenance.

Louisiana ranks first in the cost of maintenance, with an average per capita cost of \$596, and Texas last with an average of \$216. The



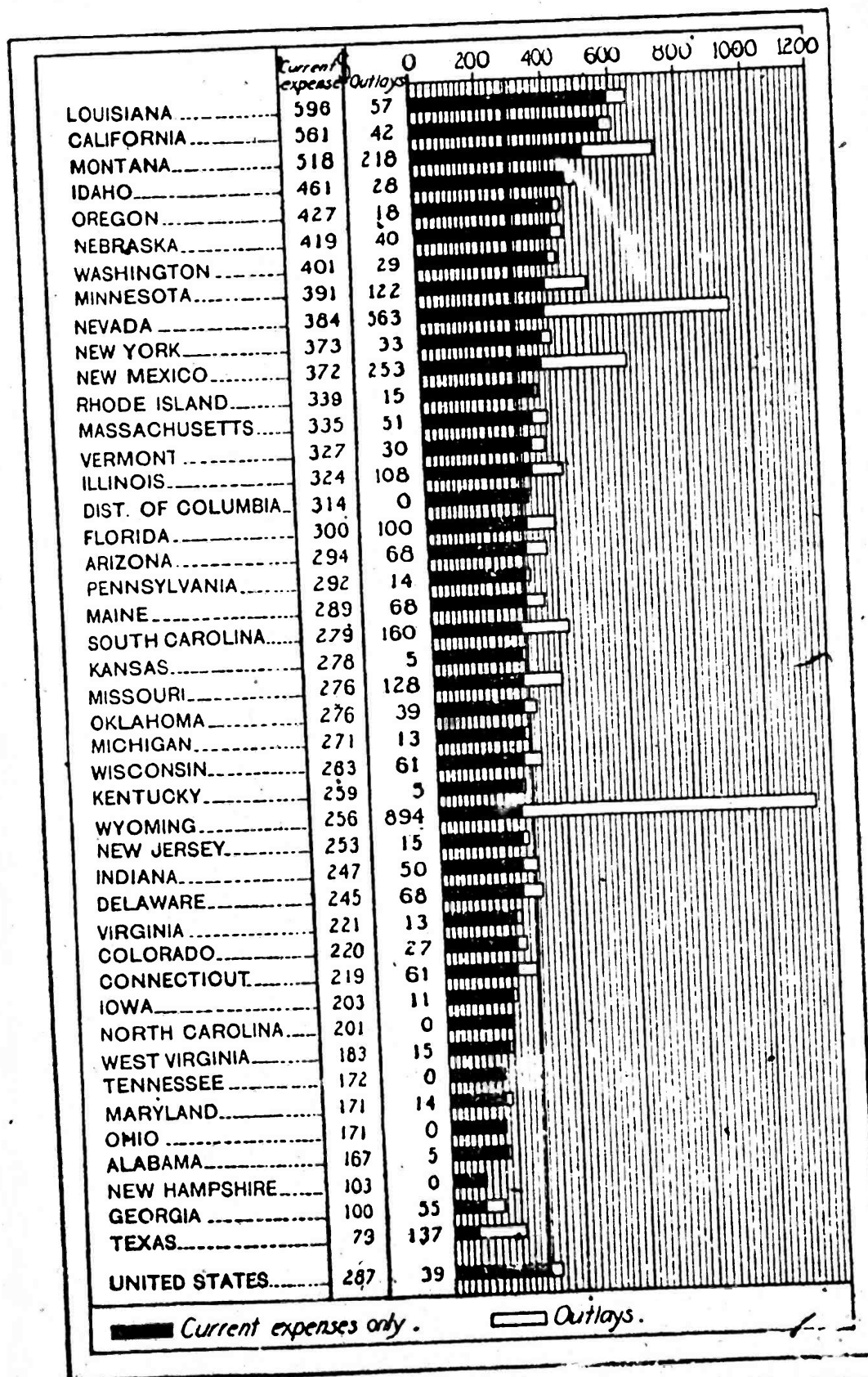


FIG. 16.—Amount spent annually for each inmate in average attendance in industrial schools for delinquents.

average for the United States is \$287 for each child in average attendance at school. This average would be much lower if the total number on the roll during the year had been used in computing it. Since each child in reformatory institutions, as will be shown below, is on the roll only 58 per cent of a year, the actual per capita cost for each inmate enrolled would be 58 per cent of \$287 or \$166. This latter number should be used with consideration. It means that each child committed to a reform school costs the State \$166, while the former number means that the cost of keeping an inmate in a reform school for one year is \$287.

The highest per capita expenditure made by any State for new buildings or grounds was in Wyoming, the average being \$894. The State ranking second on this score was Nevada, with an average of \$563. As would be expected, several States made no expenditures for outlays. The highest per capita total expenditures made by any State was in Wyoming, where the average was \$1,150, and the lowest in New Hampshire, where the average was only \$103. If any States have not been fairly considered in this figure, it is because the reform schools within their boundaries did not give the facts necessary for the computation of these averages or did not report at all. For most States, however, the list will be representative. It is evident from the graph that a large number of States are making small per capita expenditures for their reform schools. No attempt has been made, however, to determine the relative efficiency of the schools in the different States, but undoubtedly a greater "reformation" can be effected with \$500 than with \$100.

#### ENDOWMENT FUNDS.

In Table 7 the names of the industrial schools for delinquents having endowment funds are given. It is found that 16 schools have such funds, and only 3 of these received any endowment during the year. The aggregate endowment reported is \$780,378. The additional amount received in 1917-18 was \$10,750.

TABLE 7.—Industrial schools for delinquents having endowment funds.

Institution.	Location.	Total amount of productive funds.	Amount received for endowment during the year.
Connecticut Junior Republic.....	Litchfield, Conn.....	\$15,000	0
Edgemoor Industrial School.....	Marshallton, Del.....	16,000	\$500
Chicago Home for Girls.....	Chicago, Ill.....	100,500	0
House of the Good Shepherd.....	do.....	1,300	0
Park Ridge School.....	Park Ridge, Ill.....	115,000	250
State School for Boys.....	South Portland, Me.....	700	0
Pleumer Farm School.....	Salem, Mass.....	141,517	0
Michigan State Public School.....	Coldwater, Mich.....	4,550	0
Girls Industrial School.....	Genova, Nebr.....	75,000	0
Brkshire Industrial Farm.....	Canaan, N. J.....	0	10,000
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	Chauncey, N. Y.....	20,000	0
Inwood House.....	New York City, N. Y.....	85,000	0
Glen Mills School.....	Glen Mills, Pa.....	100,000	0
Wisconsin Home and Farm School.....	Doussman, Wis.....	2,000	0
Wisconsin State Reformatory.....	Green Bay, Wis.....	90,575	0
Wisconsin Industrial School.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	13,500	0



# INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS, 1917-18.

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TABLE 8.—Teachers and inmates in industrial schools for delinquents, 1917-18.

States.	Schools reporting.		Teachers.		Assistants not employed as teachers.		Whole number of inmates.			Negro inmates included in preceding column.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States.....	135	24	452	655	1,037	1,583	19,660	14,102	63,762	99	6,706	1,773	
Alabama.....	2	1	1	6	38	9	552	113	665	0	0	0	
Arizona.....	1		3	2	19	1	142	36	178	1	3	0	
Arkansas.....		1											
California.....	3		18	20	71	50	1,332	181	1,513	3	87	7	
Colorado.....	2		19	10	6	44	450	200	650	2	41	15	
Connecticut.....	3	1	8	5	37	19	993	0	993	1	45	0	
Delaware.....	2		1	0	5	4	121	113	234	1	40	0	
District of Columbia.....	2		5	18	39	19	651	117	768	2	376	196	
Florida.....	2		6	3	8	4	300	65	365	1	90	0	
Georgia.....	2		0	8	8	0	374	0	374	1	125	0	
Idaho.....	1		1	2	19	18	189	81	270	1	1	1	
Illinois.....	8	1	15	51	162	169	4,065	1,526	5,591	5	462	116	
Indiana.....	13		27	2	10	34	1,613	365	1,978	2	129	33	
Iowa.....	2	1	1	8	21	20	733	72	805	1	21	0	
Kansas.....	14		23	11	65	36	493	340	833	3	219	198	
Kentucky.....	2		9	18	65	14	1,278	188	1,466	2	501	50	
Louisiana.....	1		4	2	6	2	146	0	146	0	0	0	
Maine.....	3		0	10	10	32	181	281	462	3	3	3	
Maryland.....	6	2	39	9	58	78	2,271	573	2,844	3	519	287	
Massachusetts.....	9		44	44	80	118	1,841	512	2,353	8	62	30	
Michigan.....	5		7	67	17	93	1,799	1,485	3,284	3	47	31	
Minnesota.....	3		12	59	30	44	972	461	1,433	3	19	10	
Missouri.....	4		8	25	67	39	1,211	390	1,601	3	327	101	
Montana.....	1		5	2	9	6	186	51	237	1	8	1	
Nebraska.....	2		12	6	15	9	399	160	559	2	35	5	
Nevada.....	1		3	2	0	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	
New Hampshire.....	1			4	9	11	225	65	290	1	0	1	
New Jersey.....	6		17	24	132	78	2,828	489	3,317	5	452	117	
New Mexico.....	1		0	1	3	2	60	1	61	1	4	0	
New York.....	15	3	52	105	182	271	6,060	2,000	8,060	11	560	213	
North Carolina.....	1		2	0	9	4	136	0	136	0	0	0	
North Dakota.....	3	1	18	10	177	80	5,084	660	5,744	3	1,152	80	
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1	21	2	302	0	302	0	0	0	
Oklahoma.....	2		3	7	9	5	243	89	332	1	2	0	
Oregon.....	7		46	26	258	121	4,530	1,299	5,829	6	490	236	
Pennsylvania.....	2		7	10	16	18	1,020	76	1,096	2	18	8	
Rhode Island.....	1		1	3	13	4	248	0	248	0	0	0	
South Carolina.....	1		0	4	5	5	130	35	165	0	0	0	
South Dakota.....	1		0	4	5	9	172	102	274	1	48	1	
Tennessee.....	1	3	7	22	47	10	1,381	224	1,605	1	442	0	
Texas.....	2	1	0	7	0	3	0	143	143	0	0	0	
Utah.....	1	1	0	0	4	8	15	285	104	389	1	25	9
Vermont.....	1		0	6	22	6	613	67	680	2	203	67	
Virginia.....	3	2	0	4	10	49	28	1,402	179	1,581	4	37	1
Washington.....	5	1	4	6	25	27	540	214	754	2	83	6	
West Virginia.....	2		19	13	31	47	1,000	344	1,344	4	11	2	
Wisconsin.....	4	1	2	1	7	2	61	0	61	1	3	0	
Wyoming.....	1		2	1	7	2							

- \* One school included here did not report enrollment of white and colored separately.
- \* One additional school admitting negroes did not report the number of such inmates.
- \* Includes a school maintained exclusively for colored youth.
- \* All maintained exclusively for colored youth.

TABLE 9.—*Percentage of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents, 1917-18.*

States.	School-reporting.	American born.								Inmates foreign born.		Per cent foreign born
		Of American parents.		With one American parent.		Both parents foreign born.		Total.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States.....	105	20,409	56,370	2,189	1,370	7,119	1,981	30,117	9,721	1,416	924	12
Alabama.....	4	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0
California.....	3	728	56	172	4	91	12	911	52	109	2	10
Colorado.....	2	241	159	45	17	162	25	382	201	31	6	8
Connecticut.....	2	160	0	7	0	22	0	189	0	16	2	2
Delaware.....	1	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	107	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	2	621	115	1	0	18	2	613	117	8	0	10
Florida.....	2	85	63	2	0	2	0	89	63	0	2	1
Georgia.....	2	367	0	0	0	5	8	372	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	1	153	61	12	8	19	8	184	77	5	1	3
Illinois.....	6	1,202	452	81	312	833	220	2,119	984	228	132	10
Indiana.....	1	0	336	0	11	0	18	0	365	0	6	2
Iowa.....	2	655	12	28	58	26	1	729	71	9	2	1
Kansas.....	2	330	380	100	0	68	0	498	380	22	0	3
Kentucky.....	1	860	0	0	0	0	0	860	0	0	0	0
Louisiana.....	1	135	0	3	0	8	0	146	0	2	0	1
Maine.....	3	155	195	6	52	16	33	176	280	5	28	7
Maryland.....	3	713	189	1	0	8	0	722	189	1	0	0
Massachusetts.....	7	382	218	197	50	714	212	1,293	486	80	56	7
Michigan.....	4	400	696	184	173	321	119	1,108	988	250	80	14
Minnesota.....	3	143	10	20	8	151	97	314	115	67	17	10
Missouri.....	2	0	285	0	15	0	25	0	325	0	2	1
Nebraska.....	2	223	26	25	11	116	4	364	41	23	1	6
Nevada.....	1	18	0	3	0	2	0	21	0	2	0	8
New Jersey.....	6	1,281	271	142	19	851	218	2,280	508	548	23	17
New Mexico.....	1	40	0	2	0	6	0	46	0	2	0	4
New York.....	15	3,288	1,256	457	271	1,578	510	5,273	2,070	892	406	15
North Carolina.....	1	138	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	2	3,060	0	116	0	370	0	3,576	0	1,508	0	30
Oklahoma.....	1	299	0	0	0	3	0	302	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania.....	6	2,946	616	157	195	943	250	3,146	1,061	366	102	10
Rhode Island.....	2	290	23	130	16	585	22	915	61	75	6	8
South Carolina.....	1	218	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	1	171	102	0	0	1	0	172	102	1	0	0
Texas.....	1	208	221	0	0	0	0	208	221	0	0	0
Utah.....	1	0	33	0	18	0	22	0	79	0	6	1
Vermont.....	1	220	50	0	0	0	0	220	50	35	10	14
Virginia.....	2	201	67	0	0	0	0	203	67	1	0	0
Washington.....	5	1,018	36	61	47	33	88	1,112	171	98	6	8
West Virginia.....	1	530	0	1	0	3	0	534	0	6	0	1
Wisconsin.....	4	223	203	33	76	218	65	480	314	20	25	6

TABLE 10.—Percentage of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents, 1917-18 (including only those schools making a complete and accurate distribution of their total enrollment).

States.	Schools reporting.	American born.								Inmates foreign born.		Per cent foreign born.
		Of American parents.		With one American parent.		Both parents foreign born.		Total.				
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States.....	56	13,978	2,978	1,746	509	5,493	732	21,217	1,219	2,336	451	11
Alabama.....	1	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	0
California.....	1	639	0	158	0	63	0	851	0	0	0	10
Connecticut.....	1	50	0	7	0	12	0	69	0	6	0	9
District of Columbia.....	2	621	145	1	0	18	2	613	147	8	0	1
Florida.....	1	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	2	3
Georgia.....	1	209	0	0	0	0	0	209	0	0	0	0
Idaho.....	1	153	61	12	8	19	8	184	77	5	4	3
Illinois.....	3	1,122	409	84	179	433	72	1,639	660	188	53	10
Iowa.....	1	675	0	28	0	26	0	729	0	9	0	1
Kansas.....	2	120	380	0	0	0	0	120	380	0	0	0
Kentucky.....	1	560	0	0	0	0	0	560	0	0	0	0
Maine.....	1	155	0	5	0	16	0	176	0	5	0	3
Maryland.....	2	502	189	0	0	0	0	502	189	0	0	0
Massachusetts.....	4	118	218	133	56	635	212	884	486	28	56	8
Michigan.....	2	400	295	384	78	324	32	1,108	403	250	75	18
Missouri.....	2	0	285	0	15	0	25	0	325	0	2	1
Nevada.....	1	18	0	3	0	2	0	23	0	2	0	9
New Jersey.....	4	1,284	0	142	0	854	0	2,280	0	560	0	20
New Mexico.....	1	40	0	2	0	6	0	48	0	2	0	4
New York.....	9	1,395	636	371	155	1,167	311	2,993	1,102	478	220	13
North Carolina.....	1	138	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	0
Ohio.....	1	1,590	0	116	0	370	0	2,076	0	445	0	18
Oklahoma.....	1	299	0	9	0	3	0	302	0	3	0	1
Pennsylvania.....	5	2,061	117	157	20	943	70	3,191	207	366	42	11
Rhode Island.....	1	240	0	130	0	685	0	945	0	73	0	7
South Carolina.....	1	248	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0
Virginia.....	2	203	67	0	0	0	0	203	67	1	0	6
Washington.....	1	286	0	10	0	11	0	307	0	5	0	2
West Virginia.....	1	530	0	1	0	3	0	531	0	6	0	1
Wisconsin.....	1	40	0	2	0	3	0	45	0	0	0	0

TABLE 11.—Education of inmates in industrial schools for delinquents, 1917-18.

States.	Inmates committed who could neither read nor write.			Inmates committed who could read second reader but could not write.			Inmates who could read and write when discharged.			Inmates receiving instruction in the school classes.			Inmates learning some trade or occupation.							
	Schools reporting.	Boys.	Girls.	Per cent of total committed in these institutions.	Schools reporting.	Boys.	Girls.	Per cent of total committed in these institutions.	Schools reporting.	Boys.	Girls.	Per cent of total enrolled in these institutions.	Schools reporting.	Boys.	Girls.	Per cent of total enrolled in these institutions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
United States.....	109	2,220	337	10	79	1,002	163	8	116	18,244	4,132	99	129	12,727	9,210	83	119	32,225	11,182	75
Alabama.....	2	18	15	12	2	1	21	8	2	235	24	100	2	552	113	100	2	212	113	49
Arizona.....	0	3	1	18	2	0	0	0	0	335	7	100	0	1,065	181	84	1	96	181	68
Arkansas.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	62	100	0	1,451	200	100	3	911	200	79
California.....	2	10	0	13	2	25	0	31	2	115	0	100	3	993	0	100	3	315	200	11
Connecticut.....	2	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	261	29	98	0	121	88	89	2	121	88	89
District of Columbia.....	2	27	12	36	1	1	0	0	2	1,359	65	75	2	250	65	75	1	100	0	33
Florida.....	2	100	3	56	1	1	0	0	2	1,359	65	75	2	250	65	75	1	100	0	33
Georgia.....	1	6	6	10	1	24	0	39	2	87	0	31	2	375	0	99	1	33	0	33
Idaho.....	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	92	37	100	1	114	37	56	1	189	81	100
Illinois.....	7	166	62	9	5	152	58	13	6	2,118	373	98	7	3,350	478	78	7	2,164	1,433	47
Indiana.....	1	1	1	2	2	0	3	1	2	241	0	99	2	1,359	0	84	2	630	393	69
Iowa.....	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	246	22	99	2	723	28	93	2	631	71	87
Kansas.....	3	8	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	74	88	100	3	318	390	79	3	322	390	80
Kentucky.....	1	200	0	57	1	0	0	0	1	351	0	100	1	275	0	30	1	860	0	100
Louisiana.....	1	25	0	32	0	0	0	0	1	59	0	97	1	146	108	100	1	0	12	0
Maine.....	2	0	4	6	1	1	0	0	3	4	61	96	3	181	198	81	0	1,802	593	88
Maryland.....	1	89	27	11	5	30	17	92	6	1,036	226	98	8	2,711	278	90	8	1,210	552	92
Massachusetts.....	1	12	0	0	1	4	0	1	8	1,144	230	100	5	1,320	542	100	4	1,210	552	92



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TABLE 12.—Items relating to enrollment in industrial schools for delinquents, 1917-18.

States.	Average enrollment for the year.				Commitments during the year.		Inmates discharged during the year.		Average enrollment in the school classes.			
	Schools reporting.	Boys.	Girls.	Per cent of total enrollment in same schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Schools reporting.	Boys.	Girls.	Per cent of average enrollment for the year in corresponding schools.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States.....	130	26,721	9,270	58	22,498	5,525	20,969	1,714	122	18,247	1,261	69
Alabama.....	2	364	61	64	231	44	238	21	2	360	30	92
Arizona.....	1	119	84	80	84	80	40	40	1	119	119	100
California.....	3	615	126	49	364	57	335	7	3	43	94	18
Colorado.....	2	275	130	62	197	71	194	62	2	271	130	99
Connecticut.....	3	623	0	63	300	0	445	0	8	122	0	20
Delaware.....	2	81	55	72	96	22	48	0	1	0	38	43
District of Columbia.....	2	357	67	59	108	47	262	64	1	357	0	100
Florida.....	2	259	10	80	120	65	100	25	2	200	5	71
Georgia.....	2	219	0	66	184	0	280	0	1	16	0	16
Idaho.....	1	103	49	56	82	31	92	37	1	17	9	17
Illinois.....	7	1,395	1,109	45	2,034	772	2,143	618	7	1,159	537	82
Indiana.....	2	550	361	70	338	117	213	52	3	856	310	79
Iowa.....	2	723	55	96	209	34	249	22	2	273	28	97
Kansas.....	3	340	311	73	451	240	74	88	4	272	314	68
Kentucky.....	2	793	142	64	484	44	495	48	1	225	0	44
Louisiana.....	1	60	0	55	48	0	61	0	1	60	0	100
Maine.....	3	25	172	43	69	65	5	63	2	0	169	73
Maryland.....	5	1,188	330	65	1,011	209	1,073	227	5	1,188	116	86
Massachusetts.....	9	1,131	340	62	1,162	157	1,173	230	8	779	340	91
Michigan.....	5	810	988	50	784	546	670	355	5	642	604	63
Minnesota.....	3	719	275	69	300	132	492	0	3	195	275	47
Missouri.....	4	751	357	68	1,211	234	674	185	3	508	33	88
Montana.....	1	85	20	44	93	35	106	21	1	85	20	100
Nebraska.....	2	221	101	57	148	48	4	17	1	218	0	99
Nevada.....	1	19	0	76	16	0	20	0	1	19	0	100
New Hampshire.....	1	123	38	56	102	24	99	33	1	99	33	82
New Jersey.....	6	1,401	357	57	952	199	1,262	46	5	374	30	23
New Mexico.....	1	45	0	88	33	1	10	1	1	40	0	89
New York.....	15	3,544	1,592	61	3,228	1,098	3,317	1,146	15	1,925	325	44
North Carolina.....	1	100	0	72	42	0	32	0	1	100	0	100
Ohio.....	3	2,679	421	64	2,467	300	2,424	250	3	1,871	421	74
Oklahoma.....	1	158	0	62	144	0	148	0	1	158	0	100
Oregon.....	2	127	46	52	187	40	153	10	2	127	46	100
Pennsylvania.....	7	2,831	710	61	1,900	400	1,224	598	7	2,779	437	91
Rhode Island.....	2	257	42	29	705	18	774	1	2	235	42	90
South Carolina.....	1	172	0	60	109	0	32	0	1	172	0	100
South Dakota.....	1	131	72	74	64	42	39	25	1	130	72	100
Tennessee.....	2	973	224	67	500	40	465	45	2	828	224	88
Texas.....	1	0	41	28	0	148	0	98	1	0	25	61
Utah.....	1	181	77	60	93	28	34	10	1	150	65	83
Vermont.....	3	450	48	73	262	22	239	24	2	200	48	100
Virginia.....	5	675	110	43	530	0	618	67	5	546	35	85
Washington.....	2	333	115	59	200	79	199	80	2	333	115	100
West Virginia.....	4	673	232	67	445	100	301	95	4	228	0	77
Wisconsin.....	1	40	0	66	61	0	33	0	1	20	0	50
Wyoming.....	1	40	0	66	61	0	33	0	1	20	0	50

1 Number of schools reporting, 131.

2 Number of schools reporting, 130.

3 Computed only for such schools as reported both "average enrollment for the year" and "average enrollment in school classes."

TABLE 13.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Property, per capita value, etc.

States.	Vol- umes in library.	Value of property.			Investment per child in average enrollment.			
		Schools report- ing.	Buildings and grounds.	Scientific apparatus, furniture, machinery, etc.	Schools report- ing average enroll- ment and prop- erty.	Average enroll- ment.	Value of property.	Per capita invest- ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States.....	200,915	126	\$15,669,604	\$8,414,286	122	30,806	\$50,660,801	\$1,615
Alabama.....	718	2	291,675	18,195	2	425	307,870	721
Arizona.....	1,700	1	310,000	25,500	1	119	335,500	3,071
California.....	3,496	3	1,201,453	215,363	3	741	1,416,816	1,916
Colorado.....	1,200	2	318,700	39,000	2	405	357,700	935
Connecticut.....	3,200	3	400,000	5,000	3	623	405,000	650
Delaware.....	1,441	2	190,000	10,950	2	169	200,950	1,189
District of Columbia.....	095	1	155,000	0,000	1	87	161,000	1,851
Florida.....	780	1	350,000	3,000	1	250	353,000	1,412
Georgia.....	300	2	91,000	14,000	2	249	105,000	424
Idaho.....	660	1	253,447	48,209	1	152	301,756	1,935
Illinois.....	21,882	8	4,161,095	1,063,762	7	501	4,275,268	1,708
Indiana.....	16,947	2	838,430	152,263	2	911	1,010,693	1,109
Iowa.....	3,457	2	605,378	22,417	2	778	627,795	807
Kansas.....	12,800	4	735,839	25,000	3	641	760,839	1,088
Kentucky.....	2,924	2	429,502	88,756	2	935	498,258	533
Louisiana.....	300	1	125,000	.....	1	80	125,000	1,583
Maine.....	1,748	3	348,775	49,368	3	403	398,143	988
Maryland.....	12,552	6	1,532,812	86,441	5	518	1,619,253	918
Massachusetts.....	3,892	8	1,230,008	229,812	8	1,025	1,459,820	1,421
Michigan.....	16,388	6	1,299,620	322,278	5	928	1,621,898	887
Minnesota.....	8,389	3	2,255,174	149,764	3	991	2,404,938	2,419
Missouri.....	4,250	4	922,380	245,000	4	1,111	1,167,380	1,031
Montana.....	1,000	1	135,370	09,006	1	105	201,376	1,916
Nebraska.....	900	2	448,420	111,472	2	322	559,892	1,739
Nevada.....	500	1	70,000	10,000	1	19	80,000	422
New Hampshire.....	2,000	1	181,070	4,900	1	161	186,070	1,155
New Jersey.....	6,618	5	2,397,532	210,329	5	1,758	2,607,861	1,500
New Mexico.....	200	1	40,000	4,000	1	45	44,000	978
New York.....	21,693	15	11,422,077	1,281,636	15	5,136	12,703,713	2,473
North Carolina.....	600	1	120,000	10,500	1	100	130,500	1,305
Ohio.....	6,285	3	2,366,639	102,391	3	3,100	2,468,930	796
Oklahoma.....	354	1	96,000	21,000	1	158	120,000	759
Oregon.....	437	2	80,000	33,000	2	173	113,000	653
Pennsylvania.....	18,850	7	5,873,848	1,263,129	7	3,544	7,136,977	2,014
Rhode Island.....	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota.....	1,200	1	152,500	25,000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee.....	0	1	200,000	0	1	203	200,000	985
Texas.....	2,999	2	337,500	12,500	2	1,197	350,000	292
Utah.....	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont.....	1,000	1	200,000	36,000	1	258	236,000	914
Virginia.....	1,100	3	187,000	13,000	3	498	200,000	402
Washington.....	7,080	5	1,237,053	70,329	5	685	1,307,382	1,909
West Virginia.....	1,280	2	450,000	116,500	2	418	566,500	1,263
Wisconsin.....	6,200	4	1,348,415	180,508	4	905	1,529,921	1,691
Wyoming.....	350	1	191,800	10,950	1	40	202,750	5,069



TABLE 14.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Receipts and expenditures, 1917-18.

States.	Schools re-ported.	Receipts.					Total expenditures.						
		Source.			Function.		Total.	Schools re-ported.	Buildings and lasting improvements.	Teachers' salaries, books, etc.	Other salaries and all other expenses.	Total.	
		From State, county, or city.	From private benefactions.	From all other sources.	For permanent equipment.	For current expenses.							
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
United States.	130	\$11,090,216	\$315,473	\$1,618,441	\$1,839,861	\$10,460,166	\$13,031,130	132	\$1,497,617	\$2,778,785	\$7,177,768	\$12,401,967	
Alabama.	2	122,525	0	1,000	50,000	73,525	123,525	2	1,896	71,067	0	72,963	
Arizona.	1	45,000	0	0	10,000	35,000	45,000	1	20,000	5,500	28,500	53,500	
California.	3	630,751	0	33,158	392,496	277,414	690,910	3	30,956	237,312	158,191	446,469	
Colorado.	2	214,982	5,000	21,779	3,500	240,261	243,761	2	11,052	58,091	30,965	100,108	
Connecticut.	3	96,670	43,000	33,663	30,000	145,333	174,333	3	30,000	20,320	15,000	174,663	
Delaware.	2	40,678	0	10,692	10,750	40,610	51,360	2	12,639	19,988	25,466	58,193	
District of Columbia.	2	90,365	0	63,254	4,864	148,735	153,619	2	4,360	5,918	138,757	149,035	
Florida.	1	85,000	0	20,000	25,000	80,000	130,000	1	25,000	20,000	55,000	100,000	
Georgia.	1	0	0	15,000	0	15,000	15,000	2	0	1,408	4,880	6,288	
Idaho.	1	80,320	0	0	15,000	65,320	95,320	1	3,000	130,140	3,143,572	1,580,203	
Illinois.	8	1,117,509	6,721	232,436	21,150	868,266	1,136,660	8	276,465	130,460	108,224	282,323	
Indiana.	2	239,635	0	45,418	9,010	214,217	259,651	2	43,418	133,681	134,181	189,736	
Iowa.	2	146,646	10,535	8,510	61,708	149,416	205,691	2	8,905	107,267	79,062	188,161	
Kansas.	3	206,733	0	4,388	61,708	239,831	271,821	3	4,482	11,741	230,222	246,452	
Kentucky.	1	27,913	25	36,656	400	64,787	98,181	1	4,172	6,390	41,270	51,841	
Louisiana.	2	15,840	0	8,554	25,822	120,572	146,394	2	3,206	3,206	63,630	114,068	
Maine.	1	141,000	0	0	25,822	167,822	193,644	1	170,459	99,357	175,302	445,158	
Maryland.	6	180,242	22,447	209,806	21,691	396,824	450,742	6	84,019	162,356	200,575	588,971	
Massachusetts.	9	477,651	0	177,075	30,254	456,485	692,742	9	24,942	162,356	332,655	599,971	
Michigan.	3	240,620	0	177,075	21,924	456,780	517,704	3	120,500	170,070	219,020	599,590	
Minnesota.	2	340,620	0	177,075	348,596	466,996	466,996	2	141,500	136,087	170,811	448,398	
Missouri.	4	413,894	0	20,505	192,217	308,182	440,399	4	22,816	136,087	45,966	477,298	
Montana.	1	70,460	0	1,470	76,440	1,470	77,910	1	22,816	8,886	45,966	77,298	
Nebraska.	2	145,500	0	16,917	9,250	153,167	162,417	2	13,068	18,108	121,121	152,237	
Nevada.	1	18,000	0	0	9,250	16,318	18,000	1	10,700	1,000	6,000	18,000	
New Hampshire.	1	15,640	0	888	0	16,318	16,318	1	10,700	1,000	6,000	18,000	
New Jersey.	5	573,376	0	9,679	61,790	521,335	585,031	5	25,980	180,065	238,820	470,515	
New Mexico.	1	30,215	0	1,081	5,240	26,096	31,246	1	11,410	2,360	13,218	28,128	
New York.	15	1,801,655	57,717	234,144	142,395	1,934,121	2,096,516	15	168,401	395,453	1,522,414	2,086,168	
North Carolina.	1	16,875	0	1,840	0	18,715	18,715	1	168,401	395,453	1,522,414	2,086,168	

# INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS, 1917-18.

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Ohio.....	3	327,625	0	223,807	3,000	546,432	531,432	3	2,731	206,642	109,125	1,526,498
Oklahoma.....	1	50,700	0	3,500	4,888	41,200	50,700	1	6,200	2,370	41,846	49,732
Oregon.....	2	72,843	0	76,231	48,888	72,375	76,443	2	3,200	180,337	71,498	77,068
Pennsylvania.....	2	1,011,748	159,311	5,083	16,000	1,196,422	1,247,310	2	49,048	5,725	855,698	1,085,083
Rhode Island.....	1	108,000	0	0	16,000	97,000	113,083	1	4,500	48,000	95,008	105,833
South Carolina.....	1	13,500	0	0	2,000	46,000	55,500	1	27,500	12,500	22,000	75,500
South Dakota.....	1	36,800	0	0	2,000	31,500	36,500	1	2,000	1,250	33,369	34,879
Tennessee.....	2	37,800	0	0	0	34,879	34,879	2	103,700	39,274	55,000	227,974
Texas.....	1	280,033	0	0	163,700	96,333	280,033	1	7,789	1,710	82,602	15,600
Texas.....	1	5,600	0	0	0	5,600	5,600	1	4,063	4,358	61,367	92,101
Vermont.....	1	84,313	0	8,027	62,063	30,277	92,340	1	28,517	45,540	119,309	69,788
Virginia.....	3	50,198	1,902	22,274	8,190	109,374	117,574	3	6,500	3,880	78,302	1,294,366
Washington.....	5	422,533	0	29,243	79,020	126,873	451,776	5	54,901	17,197	221,027	88,682
West Virginia.....	2	90,306	0	4,519	11,500	83,325	94,825	2	35,177	2,000	8,223	263,183
Wisconsin.....	4	285,564	8,815	31,910	61,699	274,889	336,589	4	35,177	2,000	8,223	46,000
Wyoming.....	1	46,000	0	0	12,500	33,500	46,000	1	35,177	2,000	8,223	46,000

Includes totals not itemized.

TABLE 15.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Per capita cost based on average enrollment.

States.	Expenditures for all purposes.				Expenditures for current expenses.			
	Schools reporting.	Average enrollment in these schools.	Amount.	Per capita.	Schools reporting.	Average enrollment in these schools.	Amount.	Per capita.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States.....	127	35,979	\$11,721,114	\$326	120	33,225	\$9,637,095	\$287
Alabama.....	2	425	72,963	172	2	425	71,067	167
Arizona.....	1	119	55,000	362	1	119	35,000	294
California.....	3	741	446,469	603	3	741	415,503	561
Colorado.....	2	405	100,138	247	2	405	89,086	220
Connecticut.....	3	623	174,461	280	2	162	35,520	219
Delaware.....	2	184	57,663	313	2	184	45,024	245
District of Columbia.....	2	474	149,035	314	2	474	149,035	314
Florida.....	1	250	100,000	400	1	250	75,000	300
Georgia.....	2	249	38,484	155	1	150	15,000	100
Idaho.....	1	152	74,320	489	1	152	71,320	461
Illinois.....	7	2,504	1,082,957	432	7	2,504	811,962	324
Indiana.....	2	911	271,323	297	2	911	225,905	247
Iowa.....	2	778	166,720	214	2	778	157,659	203
Kansas.....	3	644	188,164	293	3	644	179,359	278
Kentucky.....	2	935	246,452	264	2	935	241,966	259
Louisiana.....	1	80	51,841	648	1	80	47,669	591
Maine.....	3	403	144,069	357	2	231	66,330	289
Maryland.....	5	1,518	280,955	185	5	1,518	259,091	171
Massachusetts.....	9	1,474	568,569	386	8	1,025	343,831	335
Michigan.....	5	1,828	519,971	284	5	1,828	485,029	271
Minnesota.....	3	994	509,590	513	3	994	389,090	391
Missouri.....	4	1,111	448,394	404	4	1,111	306,898	276
Montana.....	1	105	77,298	736	1	105	64,482	518
Nebraska.....	2	332	152,237	459	2	332	139,229	419
Nevada.....	1	19	18,000	947	1	19	7,300	384
New Hampshire.....	1	161	16,519	103	1	161	16,519	103
New Jersey.....	5	1,758	470,815	268	5	1,758	444,915	253
New Mexico.....	1	45	28,128	625	1	45	16,718	372
New York.....	15	5,136	2,086,164	406	15	5,136	1,917,767	373
North Carolina.....	1	100	20,132	201	1	100	20,132	201
Ohio.....	3	3,100	528,498	171	2	1,842	315,767	171
Oklahoma.....	1	158	49,742	315	1	158	43,542	276
Oregon.....	2	173	77,084	445	2	173	73,868	427
Pennsylvania.....	7	3,544	1,086,083	306	7	3,544	1,036,045	292
Rhode Island.....	2	299	105,353	351	2	299	101,333	339
South Carolina.....	1	172	75,500	439	1	172	48,000	279
Tennessee.....	1	203	34,839	172	1	203	31,839	172
Texas.....	2	1,197	267,974	216	2	1,197	94,274	79
Utah.....	1	41	5,600	137	0			
Vermont.....	1	258	92,101	357	1	258	84,312	327
Virginia.....	2	298	69,788	234	2	298	65,725	221
Washington.....	5	685	294,360	430	4	411	184,849	401
West Virginia.....	2	448	88,682	198	2	448	82,182	183
Wisconsin.....	4	905	293,185	324	4	905	238,224	263
Wyoming.....	1	40	46,000	1,150	1	40	10,223	256



TABLE 16.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Teachers, assistants, and inmates, 1917-18.

Location.	Institu- <sup>2</sup> ion.	Teach-ers.		Assist-ants not teach-ers.		Total inmates in insti-tution.		White inmates.		Negro inmates.		Ameri-can born with Ameri-can parents.		Ameri-can born with both Ameri-can parents.		Inmates foreign born.		Average enroll-ment during the year.		Number of persons com-mitted during the year.		Could neither read nor write when admitted.		Could read second reader but not write.				
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
Eastlake, Ala.	Alabama Boys' Industrial School.	1	5	37	5	552	0	552	0	0	0									364	0	231	0	18	0	1	0	
Birmingham, R. F. D. 1, Ala.	State Training School.	0	1	1	4	0	113	0	113	0	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	44	0	15	0	21	
Meritt Maize, Ala.	Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negroes.	3	2	19	1	142	36	139	36	3	0									119	80							
Fert Grant, Ark.	Arkansas State Reform School.	28	9	37	20	945	0	914	0	31	0	639	0	158	0	63	0	94	0	340	0	197	0	74	0	0	0	
Little Rock, Ark.	Arkansas State Reform School.	0	3	0	22	857	0	857	0	156	0	98	0	38	0	12	0	0	0	128	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	
Yuma, Calif.	California School of Industry.	20	8	37	4	436	0	436	0	41	0	234	0	46	0	102	0	31	0	275	0	167	0	0	0	0	0	
Yuba, Calif.	California State School.	18	0	6	0	200	0	200	0	15	0	139	0	0	0	23	0	6	0	130	0	71	0	3	0	0	0	
Golden, Colo.	State Industrial School.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	7	0	19	0	6	0	120	0	38	0	10	0	25	0	
Monte Vista, Colo.	St. John's School.	2	0	7	0	75	0	75	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	12	0	57	0	461	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	
Denver, Colo.	Connecticut Junior Republic.	2	0	24	19	718	0	673	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	
Meriden, Conn.	Connecticut Industrial School.	0	0	0	0	113	0	113	0	0	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Middletown, Conn.	Delaware Industrial School.	1	1	5	4	121	0	81	0	40	0	624	0	1	0	18	0	8	0	81	0	98	0	77	0	0	0	
Claymont, Del.	Ferris Industrial School.	5	1	39	17	651	0	275	0	376	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	357	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	
Marshalltown, Ia.	National Training School for Boys.	0	12	0	0	147	0	41	0	106	0	145	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	87	0	47	0	12	0	0	0	
Washington, D. C.	National Training School for Girls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Do.	Industrial School for Boys.	5	2	8	2	300	0	210	0	90	0	85	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	250	0	120	0	100	0	0	0	
Marianna, Fla.	Industrial School for Girls.	0	1	0	2	65	0	65	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	
Ocala, Fla.	Polk County Industrial School.	2	0	8	0	168	0	168	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	97	0	61	0	6	0	0	24	0
Mapleville, Ga.	Polk County Industrial School.	2	0	0	0	209	0	96	0	123	0	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	123	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milledgeville, Ga.	Georgia State Reformatory.																											

1 Includes 17 Mexican-Indians.

Includes 17 Mexican-Indians.

TABLE 16.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Teachers, assistants, and inmates, 1917-18—Continued.

Location.	Institution.	Teachers.		Assistants not teachers.		Total inmates in institution.		White inmates.		Negro inmates.		Amer. born of Amer. parents.		Amer. born with one Amer. parent.		Amer. born with both parents foreign born.		Inmates foreign born.		Average enrollment for the year.		Number of persons committed during year.		Could neither read nor write when admitted.		Could read and write but could not write.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
St. Anthony, Idaho.....	Idaho Industrial Training School.	1	2	19	16	189	81	188	80	1	1	153	61	12	8	19	8	5	4	103	49	82	34	1	0	0	0
Chicago, Ill.	Amanda Smith Industrial School.	0	6	0	10	0	170	0	153	0	17	0	22	0	3	0	45	0	5	0	75	0	77	0	3	0	4
Do., Ill.	Chicago Home for Girls.	2	8	8	8	962	0	920	0	42	0	89	0	0	0	400	0	40	0	314	0	619	0	0	0	0	0
Do., Ill.	Chicago Parental School.	0	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	390	0	15	0	0	50
Do., Ill.	State Training School.	0	0	0	0	113	0	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	0	289	0	0	0	0	0
Geneva, Ill.	Park Ridge School.	0	4	0	12	0	143	0	143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	38	0	44	0	0	0
Park Ridge, Ill.	Illinois State Reformatory.	0	0	90	0	1,523	0	1,299	0	317	0	1,007	0	63	0	301	0	152	0	1,008	0	543	0	166	0	152	0
Pontiac, Ill.	Chicago and Cook County School.	3	1	8	3	304	0	276	0	27	0	113	0	21	0	132	0	36	0	45	0	304	0	0	0	0	0
St. Charles, Ill.	St. Charles' School.	0	16	56	56	1,306	0	1,231	0	75	0	336	0	11	0	18	0	6	0	361	0	568	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis, R. F. D. 18, Ind.	Indiana Girls' School.	0	0	0	30	0	363	0	327	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	0	0
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Indiana Reformatory.	6	0	0	0	673	0	811	0	129	0	673	0	28	0	26	0	38	0	550	0	338	0	7	0	2	0
Plainfield, Ind.	Indiana Boys' School.	21	2	16	4	940	0	717	0	21	0	673	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	723	0	279	0	3	0	0	0
Ellettsburg, Iowa.	Iowa Industrial School.	1	6	24	14	738	0	717	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion, Iowa.	Industrial School for Girls.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sioux City, Iowa.	Convent of the Good Shepherd.	0	0	0	11	0	72	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	34	0	3	0	3	0
Sioux City, Iowa.	Girls' Industrial School.	0	3	0	13	0	204	0	182	0	22	0	204	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	0	64	0	0	0	0	0
Bellevue, Kan.	Kansas State Industrial Reformatory.	3	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	4	0	0	0
Emporia, Kan.	Western University and State Industrial Department.	17	1	5	4	120	176	0	0	120	176	120	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	155	120	176	0	0	0	0
Kansas City (Quindaro), Kan.	Boys' Industrial School.	3	1	29	17	378	0	259	0	110	0	210	0	100	0	68	0	22	0	272	0	148	0	4	0	0	0
Topeka, Kan.	Kentucky Houses of Reform.	4	6	75	0	860	0	617	0	343	0	860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	0	349	0	200	0	0	0
Greensdale, Ky.	Louisville Industrial School.	5	12	20	14	418	188	260	138	156	56	135	0	3	0	8	0	2	0	260	142	135	44	0	25	0	0
Louisville, Ky.	Louisiana Training Institute.	4	0	0	0	146	0	146	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	48	0	0	0	0	0

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Included in St. Mary's Industrial School.



TABLE 16.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Teachers, assistants, and inmates, 1917-18—Continued.

Location.	Institution.	Teachers.		Assistants not teachers.		Total inmates in institution.		White inmates.		Negro inmates.		Amer. born of Amer. parents.		Amer. born with one Amer. parent.		Amer. born with both parents foreign born.		Inmates foreign born.		Average enrollment for the year.		Number of persons admitted during the year.		Could neither read nor write when admitted.		Could read second grade but could not write.			
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Arlington, N. J.	Hudson County Catholic Pro- fessory	5	0	5	4	200	0	200	0	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	130	0	75	0	0	0	0	0		
Clifton, N. J.	Reformatory for Women	0	1	0	8	0	103	0	75	0	28	0	51	0	9	0	40	0	15	0	97	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	
Jacksonburg, N. J.	New Jersey State Home	0	10	37	201	117	0	938	0	179	0	503	0	0	0	413	0	201	0	668	0	315	0	134	0	0	0		
Paterson, N. J.	New Jersey Reformatory	0	0	0	75	0	249	0	987	0	262	0	532	0	124	0	300	0	0	0	623	0	439	0	13	0	0	0	
Trenton, N. J.	New Jersey State Home	0	0	8	41	0	386	0	297	0	89	0	220	0	10	0	178	0	8	0	260	0	96	0	4	0	0	0	
Verona, N. J.	Newark City Home	3	5	15	5	262	0	251	0	11	0	54	0	18	0	148	0	42	0	210	0	123	0	52	0	0	0		
Verona, N. J.	New Mexico Reform School	0	1	3	2	50	1	46	1	4	0	40	0	2	0	6	0	2	0	45	0	33	1	12	0	0	0		
Albion, N. Y.	Western Motive of Refuge	0	3	0	362	0	362	0	358	0	4	0	304	0	25	0	23	0	10	0	208	0	192	0	2	0	0	0	
Bedford Hills, N. Y.	New York State Reformatory	0	10	0	48	0	533	0	448	0	85	0	201	0	65	0	137	0	102	0	399	0	137	0	10	0	2	0	
Bedford Hills, N. Y.	Reformatory for Lady of Refuge	0	1	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	50	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	135	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	
Bedford Hills, N. Y.	Reformatory for Lady of Refuge	0	1	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	50	0	25	0	25	0	0	0	591	0	433	0	103	0	62	0	
Chenango, N. Y.	New York Juvenile Asylum	16	12	13	281	0	0	0	344	0	152	0	182	0	213	0	270	0	108	0	736	0	638	0	41	0	10	0	
Chenango, N. Y.	New York State Reformatory	0	0	20	0	472	0	404	0	68	0	527	0	182	0	213	0	270	0	736	0	638	0	41	0	10	0		
Franklin, N. Y.	New York Parental School	0	3	17	11	724	0	768	0	16	0	177	0	54	0	377	0	118	0	212	0	478	0	4	0	0	0		
Green Haven, N. Y.	State Industrial Farm Colony	1	18	0	62	0	514	0	427	0	87	0	314	0	54	0	92	0	40	0	366	0	125	0	4	0	0	0	
Hudson, N. Y.	New York State Training School	0	19	40	351	0	0	0	0	18	0	580	0	58	0	340	0	86	0	837	0	698	0	23	0	25	0	0	0
Industry, N. Y.	State Agricultural and Indus- trial School	3	0	7	0	418	0	439	0	19	0	91	0	28	0	71	0	58	0	296	0	248	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Napauoch, N. Y.	Eastern New York Reforma- tory	0	0	3	0	17	0	115	0	115	0	0	0	83	0	8	0	19	0	0	0	105	0	36	0	1	0	6	0
New York City, N. Y.	House of the Good Shepherd	0	0	0	11	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	149	0	3	0	5	0	
Hopkinson Ave., New York City, N. Y.	Inwood House	0	0	0	3	11	0	23	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New York City, N. Y.	Reformatory House of the Good Shepherd	0	0	0	31	0	743	0	743	0	67	0	196	0	97	0	244	0	44	0	344	0	421	0	3	0	2	0	

## INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENTS, 1917-18.

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New York City, N. Y.	20	22	51	15	131	0.1	0.040	0	91	0	356	0	98	0	467	0	210	0	645	0	525	0	5	0	2	0
Randalls Island																										
Utica, N. Y.	4	0	7	0	341	0	337	0	4	0	153	0	37	0	116	0	41	0	172	0	164	0	1	0	50	0
Yorktown Heights, N. Y.																										
Concord, N. C.	2	0	9	4	138	0	138	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	42	0				
Stonewall Jackson Manual Training and Industrial School																										
State Training School																										
Boys' Special School																										
House of Refuge																										
Girls' Industrial School	10	10	8	15	0	650	0	570	0	80	0	1,500	0	1,063	0	1,063	0	431	0	300	0	5	0			
Ohio State Industrial School	8	0	92	0	352,853	0	643	0	489	0	1,500	0	1,166	0	370	0	445	0	1,258	0	1,257	0	27	0	24	0
Ohio State Reformatory																										
Girls' Industrial School																										
Russells Industrial School																										
State Training School	1	1	21	2	302	0	302	0	0	0	299	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	158	0	144	0	14	0	18	0
Oregon State Training School	2	1	9	8	243	0	241	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	187	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon State Industrial School	1	0	6	0	89	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glen Mills Schools	10	13	0	65	0	10,567	0	440	0	210	0	525	0	175	0	180	0	60	0	583	0	308	0	20	0	0
Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory	18	0	82	0	1,065	0	847	0	218	0	919	0	5	0	111	0	30	0	713	0	374	0	25	0	102	0
Luzerne County Industrial School	2	2	8	5	200	0	200	0	0	0	60	0	18	0	114	0	8	0	172	0	82	0	4	0	20	0
School																										
Pennsylvania Training School	7	5	40	30	596	249	521	223	45	26	308	117	38	20	122	70	98	42	362	147	912	97	40	10	50	0
Thimble Mill School	12	0	10	0	1,003	0	994	0	9	0									590	0	519	0	26	0	50	0
Wardville, Pa.	1	6	18	18	665	0	811	0	54	0	196	0	30	0	384	0	55	0	429	0	239	0	107	0	50	0
Howard, E. I.	0	1	0	4	0	76	0	68	0	8	0	23	0	16	0	22	0	6	0	42	0	16	0	1	0	0
Do.	7	9	16	14	1,020	0	1,002	0	18	0	230	0	130	0	585	0	75	0	257	0	705	0	16	0	5	0
Florence, B. C.	1	3	13	4	248	0	248	0	0	0	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	109	0	17	0	5	0
School																										
South Dakota Training School	0	5	8	5	130	35	130	35	0	0																
Industrial and Training School																										
Bonny Oaks School																										
Knox County Industrial School	0	4	5	9	172	102	124	101	48	1	171	102			1	0	1	0	131	72	64	42	41	30	25	14
Tennessee Industrial School																										
State Orphan Home	4	14	4	8	208	224	224	224	0	0	208	224							208	224	30	40				
Training School for Girls	3	8	43	2	175	0	731	0	442	0									765	0	470	0				
State Industrial School																										
State Industrial School																										
County Girls' Home	0	0	0	3	148	0	148	0	0	0	39	0	18	0	22	0	6	0	41	0	148	0	4	0	2	0
Vermont Industrial School	0	4	8	15	285	194	260	95	25	9	220	50							181	77	83	24	0	0	0	0
The Hanover School for Negro Boys																			200	0	121	0	67	0		
The Hanover School for Negro Girls																										
Industrial Home School for Colored Girls	0	2	2	2	0	67	0	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	22	0	13	0	4
Virginia Home Industrial School																										
Prison Association of Virginia	0	4	29	4	409	0	409	0	0	0									230	0	141	0	2	0		

TABLE 16.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Teachers, assistants, and inmates, 1917-18—Continued.

Location.	Institution.	Teachers.		Assistants not teachers.		Total inmates in institution.		White inmates.		Negro inmates.		American born with one American parent.		American born with both parents foreign born.		Inmates foreign born.		Average enrollment for the year.		Number of persons committed during the year.		Could neither read nor write when admitted.		Could read second reader but could not write.			
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Chehalis, Wash.	State Training School.	7	2	15	4	312	0	306	0	6	0	286	0	10	0	11	0	5	0	161	0	158	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Mound, Wash.	do.	0	4	0	16	0	179	0	178	0	1	0	36	0	47	0	88	0	6	0	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe, Wash.	Washington State Reformatory.	1	0	29	0	800	0	771	0	29	0	521	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	274	0	180	0	2	0	0	0
Seattle, Wash.	Boys' Parental School.	1	3	4	7	238	0	236	0	2	0	105	0	51	0	22	0	9	0	126	0	157	0	3	0	0	0
Do.	Girls' Parental School.	1	1	1	2	52	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Spokane, Wash.	Parental School.	1	1	1	2	52	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Tacoma, Wash.	Boys' Parental School.	1	1	1	2	52	0	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Grafton, R. F. D., W. Va.	West Virginia Industrial School.	2	3	25	16	540	0	457	0	83	0	530	0	1	0	3	0	6	0	333	0	200	0	85	0	0	0
Industrial, W. Va.	West Virginia Industrial Home.	0	3	0	11	0	214	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	115	0	79	0	43	0	16
Douman, Wis.	Wisconsin Home and Farm School.	0	1	0	0	47	0	45	0	2	0	40	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	30	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
Green Bay, Wis.	Wisconsin State Reformatory.	7	0	5	0	231	0	225	0	6	0	170	0	81	0	30	0	12	0	231	0	210	0	8	0	0	0
Milwaukee, Wis.	Wisconsin Industrial School.	0	9	0	23	0	344	0	342	0	2	0	203	0	76	0	65	0	25	0	232	0	100	0	0	0	0
Sparta, Wis.	State Public School for Neglected and Dependent Children.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waukesha, Wis.	Wisconsin Industrial School.	12	3	26	24	722	0	719	0	3	0	19	0	0	0	185	0	14	0	412	0	218	0	2	0	25	0
Worland, Wyo.	Wyoming Industrial Institute.	2	1	7	2	61	0	58	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	40	0	61	0	0	0	0	0



TABLE 17.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Inmates, property, receipts, and expenditures, 1917-18.<sup>1</sup>

Institutions.	Inmates charged during the year.		Inmates discharged who could read and write.		Inmates receiving instruction in the school classes.		Average enrollment in the school classes.		Inmates learning some trade or occupation.		Vol. times in library.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Value of scientific apparatus, furniture, etc.	Receipts from public funds, private benevolences, endowment funds, and other sources.		Expenditures.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				For permanent equipment.	Total.	Buildings and land improvements.	Teachers' salaries, books, etc.	Other salaries and all other expenses.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Alabama Boys' Industrial School.	238	0	238	0	552	0	340	0	272	0	600	\$219,675	\$11,986	0	\$56,575	\$56,575	\$1,896	\$54,117	(?)	\$56,013
Alaska Training School, Alaska.	40	24	0	24	96	113	119	30	96	113	1,700	340,000	25,500	\$50,000	10,850	66,850	0	16,050	(?)	16,900
Arizona State Industrial School.	289	0	289	0	756	0	22	0	756	0	2,700	466,400	138,000	5,000	205,000	210,000	5,000	206,000	\$29,500	55,000
California State Industrial School.	0	7	0	7	0	181	0	94	0	181	796	227,489	0	144,000	72,414	216,414	8,527	719	62,828	72,124
California State Industrial School for Girls.	36	0	36	0	280	0	20	0	155	0	1,200	481,564	77,363	243,496	(?)	243,496	17,439	81,843	96,303	164,345
Colorado State Industrial School, Colo.	194	0	194	0	450	0	27	0	315	0	1,200	155,000	25,000	2,500	30,719	29,719	11,052	84,063	(?)	95,115
Do.	0	62	0	62	0	200	0	130	0	200	800	100,000	5,000	1,000	34,482	37,482	4,026	30,985	(?)	35,011
St. John's School, Conn.	80	0	80	0	200	0	30	0	0	0	500	100,000	5,000	30,000	20,000	50,000	30,000	19,020	30,985	49,905
Connecticut Junior Republic.	35	0	35	0	718	0	42	0	75	0	2,000	200,000	8,000	5,750	19,390	25,140	9,639	15,000	15,000	108,841
Connecticut School for Boys.	330	0	330	0	0	88	0	38	0	88	1,441	150,000	8,000	5,750	19,390	25,140	9,639	17,968	1,786	20,293
Dakota Industrial School.																				

No reports were received from the following schools:

Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negroes.  
Arkansas State Reform School.  
California State Industrial School.  
California State Industrial School, Illinois.  
California State Industrial School for Girls, Iowa.  
California State Industrial School for Colored Girls, Maryland.  
Maryland Industrial School.  
St. James' Home, Maryland.  
Suffolk School for Boys, Massachusetts.  
Industrial Training School, Mississippi.  
State Industrial Farm Colony, Nebraska.  
State Industrial Farm Colony, New York.  
New York State Training School, North Dakota.

Boys' Special School, Ohio.  
House of Refuge, Ohio.  
Hill Industrial School, Ohio.  
Industrial School, Oklahoma.  
Industrial School, Tennessee.  
Bunny Oaks School, Tennessee.  
Tennessee Industrial School.  
Training School for Girls, Texas.  
State Industrial School, Utah.  
The Hanover School for Negro Girls, Virginia.  
Virginia Home and Industrial School.  
Girls' Parental School, Washington.  
Boys' Parental School, Washington.  
State Public School for Neglected and Dependent Children, Wisconsin.

<sup>1</sup> No reports were received from the following schools:

Alabama Reform School for Juvenile Negroes.  
 Arkansas State Reform School.  
 Connecticut Industrial School.  
 Kansas State Industrial School.  
 Louisiana State Industrial School.  
 Industrial School for Girls, New Jersey.  
 Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Maryland.  
 Maryland Industrial School.  
 St. James' Home, Maryland.  
 Suffolk School for Boys, Massachusetts.  
 Industrial Training School, Mississippi.  
 Nebraska Industrial Home.  
 State Industrial Farm Colony, New York.  
 New York State Training School.  
 State Training School, North Dakota.

<sup>2</sup> Included in preceding column.

Boys' Special School, Ohio.  
 House of Refuge, Ohio.  
 Girls' Industrial School, Ohio.  
 Russell's Industrial School, Oklahoma.  
 Industrial and Training School, Tennessee.  
 Tommy O'Connell School, Tennessee.  
 Training School for Girls, Texas.  
 State Industrial School, Utah.  
 The Hanover School for Negro Girls, Virginia.  
 Virginia Home and Industrial School.  
 Girls' Parental School, Washington.  
 Boys' Parental School, Washington.  
 State Public School for Neglected and Dependent Children, Wisconsin.



TABLE 17.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Inmates, property, receipts, and expenditures, 1917-18—Continued.

Institutions.	Inmates discharged during the year.		Inmates discharged who could read and write.		Inmates receiving instruction in the school classes.		Average enrollment in the school classes.		Inmates learning some trade or occupation.		Vol-untaries in li-brary.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Value of apparatus, furniture, machinery, etc.	Receipts from public funds, private bene-factions, endowment funds, and other sources.				Expenditures.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				For current expend-iture.	Total.	Build-ings and other im-prove-ments.	Teach-ers' sal-aries, other books, etc.	Other salaries and all other ex-penses.	Total.		
Georgia Industrial School, Del. County Training School for Boys, D. C.	48	0	0	0	121	0	0	0	121	0	0	\$40,000	\$2,960	\$5,000	\$21,220	\$3,000	\$2,180	\$23,250	\$28,430		
Georgia Industrial School for Girls, D. C.	262	0	261	0	651	0	387	0	651	0	0	155,000	0,000	4,944	35,365	40,240	0	1,869	32,219	38,458	
Industrial School for Boys, Fla.	100	0	100	0	250	0	200	0	100	0	0	380,000	3,000	25,000	80,000	105,000	20,000	55,000	100,000		
Industrial School for Girls, Fla.	66	0	66	0	166	0	16	0	33	0	0	41,695	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	23,484		
Palmer County Industrial Farm, Ga.	214	0	214	0	209	0	17	9	189	0	0	50,000	48,209	15,000	71,320	86,320	3,000	13,800	15,000		
Georgia State Reformatory	92	37	92	37	114	37	17	75	170	170	0	282,780	10,000	5,000	80,000	95,000	1,511	26,546	29,347		
Lebanon Industrial Training School	661	0	661	0	962	0	40	0	490	0	0	697,000	30,000	0	91,554	91,554	8,000	25,000	85,467		
Chicago Home for Girls	187	0	187	0	165	0	165	0	165	0	0	627,114	32,114	2,150	134,100	136,250	1,070	13,553	138,757		
House of the Good Shepherd, Ill.	0	53	0	53	0	113	0	342	60	60	0	123,000	5,306	0	32,552	32,552	0	3,492	36,044		
State Reformatory, Ill.	495	0	470	0	778	0	454	0	858	0	0	1,002,465	294,886	14,000	434,273	448,273	10,134	9,425	410,816		
State Reformatory and Cook County School.	259	0	259	0	304	0	15	0	1,306	0	0	866,585	85,994	0	60,000	60,000	22,000	20,000	292,000		
St. Charles School, Ill.	738	0	738	0	1,306	0	650	0	310	0	0	471,197	0	43,800	86,014	130,114	94,301	0	142,101		
Indiana Reformatory	0	52	0	52	0	673	0	310	0	303	0	387,223	152,263	1,618	127,033	129,221	1,618	23,390	104,224		
Kansas Industrial School	243	0	241	0	686	0	408	0	530	0	0	545,375	2,006	9,010	137,636	146,646	9,010	3,077	134,181		
Convict of the Good Shepherd, Miss.	249	0	246	0	723	0	723	0	631	0	0	60,000	20,411	0	19,045	19,045	57	20,401	20,458		
Girls' Industrial School, Kans.	0	22	0	22	0	28	0	28	0	71	112	60,000	0	0	57,028	57,028	0	1,440	58,812		
Kansas State Industrial Reforma-tory	0	86	0	86	0	204	0	159	0	204	4,700	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,232	
Western University and State In-dustrial Department, Kans.	0	0	0	0	120	176	88	153	120	176	5,000	200,000	25,000	57,250	20,000	5,000	32,000	20,280	57,250		

	74	0	74	0	198	0	202	0	202	0	1,000	225,830	(1)	4,455	72,388	76,843	3,805	65,857	70,652
Beyer Industrial School, Kans.	251	0	251	0	275	0	860	0	860	0	2,540	225,102	29,850	4,455	72,388	76,843	3,805	65,857	70,652
Kentucky House of Reform.	141	0	141	0	146	0	146	0	146	0	2,540	225,102	29,850	4,455	72,388	76,843	3,805	65,857	70,652
Louisiana Training Institute, La.	61	0	61	0	146	0	146	0	146	0	2,540	225,102	29,850	4,455	72,388	76,843	3,805	65,857	70,652
State School for Girls, Mo.	0	38	0	38	0	146	0	146	0	146	2,540	225,102	29,850	4,455	72,388	76,843	3,805	65,857	70,652
State School for Boys, Mo.	0	28	0	28	0	146	0	146	0	146	2,540	225,102	29,850	4,455	72,388	76,843	3,805	65,857	70,652
State School for Women, Mo.	5	0	5	0	181	0	181	0	181	0	300	175,200	35,291	8,742	30,239	30,239	4,113	25,803	29,916
House of the Good Shepherd, Cal.	0	124	0	124	0	105	0	60	0	60	300	175,200	35,291	8,742	30,239	30,239	4,113	25,803	29,916
St. Elizabeth's Home, Md.	0	73	0	73	0	75	0	50	0	50	350	150,000	5,000	0	34,385	34,385	1,000	33,212	34,272
St. Mary's Industrial School, Md.	802	0	785	0	1,502	0	690	0	1,160	0	6,902	600,000	3,500	0	127,068	127,068	148,635	15,508	164,203
Home of Reformation, Md.	180	0	180	0	502	0	344	0	502	0	5,000	160,000	50,000	20,000	28,268	49,268	15,000	17,381	119,659
MacFarland School for Boys.	91	0	91	0	250	0	154	0	140	0	5,600	249,812	22,941	1,691	56,710	58,401	1,491	2,301	38,461
MacFarland County Training School.	26	0	26	0	87	0	32	0	0	0	340	100,000	25,000	7,780	121,451	129,231	7,780	8,550	129,231
Industrial School for Girls, Mass.	0	229	0	229	0	535	0	340	0	535	92	150,000	25,000	0	40,000	40,000	7,000	2,810	46,910
MacFarland County Training School.	43	1	43	1	175	7	132	0	68	0	700	200,000	22,000	6,710	33,543	40,253	6,710	1,500	32,043
MacFarland County Training School.	62	0	62	0	156	0	94	0	0	0	700	200,000	22,000	6,710	33,543	40,253	6,710	1,500	32,043
MacFarland County Training School.	29	0	29	0	96	0	37	0	96	0	1,000	61,000	5,000	4,548	19,338	23,886	4,548	19,338	23,886
MacFarland County Training School.	14	0	14	0	37	0	37	0	37	0	950	35,000	7,500	12,448	12,448	0	4,260	7,722	11,972
MacFarland County Training School.	284	0	284	0	390	0	390	0	390	0	500	299,663	79,792	3,345	94,551	97,896	56,781	94,191	150,972
MacFarland County Training School.	35	0	35	0	89	0	52	0	0	0	200	25,000	1,000	0	2,836	2,836	1,200	1,500	16,809
MacFarland County Training School.	680	0	680	0	689	0	689	0	689	0	1,948	225,000	85,000	13,871	124,548	140,719	4,450	114,510	140,719
MacFarland County Training School.	17	0	17	0	315	0	166	0	307	0	2,275	252,010	82,022	5,478	124,548	140,719	4,450	114,510	140,719
MacFarland County Training School.	653	0	653	0	1,200	0	469	0	1,358	0	1,000	451,500	109,880	11,268	176,658	187,916	3,752	18,800	167,916
MacFarland County Training School.	180	0	180	0	395	0	275	0	180	0	3,506	1,307,502	41,405	71,900	102,142	234,042	74,000	101,000	235,000
MacFarland County Training School.	300	0	300	0	800	0	600	0	75	0	2,000	250,000	25,000	6,500	129,241	135,741	6,500	70,000	95,741
MacFarland County Training School.	374	0	374	0	441	0	441	0	441	0	1,800	149,000	20,000	125,000	100,000	225,000	135,000	100,000	225,000
MacFarland County Training School.	106	0	106	0	186	0	186	0	186	0	450	23,380	0	0	11,570	11,570	0	11,570	11,570
MacFarland County Training School.	0	17	0	17	325	0	325	0	325	0	1,000	135,370	69,008	78,460	1,470	77,930	23,410	8,888	77,930
MacFarland County Training School.	0	4	0	4	325	0	325	0	325	0	1,000	135,370	69,008	78,460	1,470	77,930	23,410	8,888	77,930
MacFarland County Training School.	0	20	0	20	0	218	0	0	0	0	500	370,000	10,000	1,750	63,386	18,000	10,700	1,300	6,000
MacFarland County Training School.	0	33	0	33	223	65	223	65	223	65	2,000	181,070	4,980	0	16,518	16,518	0	16,518	16,518
MacFarland County Training School.	80	0	80	0	110	0	100	0	80	0	225	137,332	13,130	3,300	42,643	46,143	5,994	37,340	43,340
MacFarland County Training School.	551	0	551	0	1,117	0	1,117	0	1,117	0	1,000	383,570	100,000	42,000	144,210	186,210	0	109,478	109,478
MacFarland County Training School.	513	0	513	0	936	0	1,268	0	1,268	0	3,000	1,325,000	0	2,000	147,166	149,166	2,000	10,000	137,166
MacFarland County Training School.	0	45	0	45	260	0	30	0	386	0	518	285,380	80,588	14,000	109,036	123,036	16,500	15,591	90,423

1 Included in preceding column.

TABLE 17.—Industrial schools for delinquents—Inmates, property, receipts, and expenditures, 1917-18—Continued.

Institutions.	Inmates charged during the year.		Inmates discharged who could read and write.		Inmates receiving instruction in the school classes.		Average enrollment in the school classes.		Inmates learning some trade or occupation.		Vol-umes in li-brary.	Value of buildings and grounds.	Value of fur-niture, ma-chin-ery, etc.	Receipts from public funds, private bene-factions, endowment funds, and other sources.		Expenditures.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				For perma-nent equip-ment.	For current ex-penses.	Total.	Build-ings and last-ing im-provements.	Teach-ers' sal-aries, and other books, etc.	Other salaries and all other ex-penses.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Newark City Home, N. J.	118	0	114	0	258	0	208	0	114	0	875	\$286,250	\$46,610	0	\$78,500	\$78,500	\$1,406	\$13,680	\$61,221	\$76,217
New Mexico Reform School.	10	1	10	1	50	0	40	0	35	0	200	40,000	4,000	\$5,200	26,098	31,298	11,410	2,500	14,218	28,128
Western House of Refuge, N. Y.	0	145	0	145	0	114	0	70	0	553	2,000	288,129	49,885	7,000	85,504	92,504	2,809	3,896	84,559	91,264
New York State Reformatory.	0	224	0	190	0	20	0	30	0	65	300	881,798	150,768	12,399	177,978	190,377	14,749	6,989	168,960	190,378
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, N. Y.	0	59	0	59	0	20	0	20	0	65	300	150,000	20,000	0	90,270	90,270	4,500	178	49,891	54,590
Berkshire Industrial Farm, N. Y.	50	0	50	0	155	0	155	0	602	0	1,939	1,210,000	300,000	22,503	117,312	139,815	2,394	15,998	118,268	136,658
New York Juvenile Reformatory.	260	0	226	0	1,027	0	576	0	602	0	6,221	2,158,997	162,838	32,599	328,653	361,352	32,599	4,103	324,850	361,552
New York State Reformatory.	789	0	789	0	1,220	0	622	0	1,472	0	6,221	2,158,997	162,838	32,599	328,653	361,352	32,599	4,103	324,850	361,552
New York State Training School.	504	0	504	0	774	0	212	0	774	0	1,065	884,485	81,025	27,701	162,986	185,699	27,701	18,083	151,962	187,611
New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, N. Y.	804	0	596	0	1,685	0	25	0	1,685	0	1,200	751,298	217,155	6,453	248,398	254,849	6,453	32,563	213,996	253,012
New York State Reformatory.	218	0	218	0	317	0	137	0	448	0	5,052	986,202	90,000	22,210	113,185	135,395	22,210	110,455	(1)	132,665
House of the Good Shepherd, N. Y.	0	36	0	36	0	115	0	105	0	115	0	280,000	8,224	0	91,614	90,614	5,450	41	83,975	89,892
Inwood House, N. Y.	0	79	0	79	0	75	0	23	0	0	0	287,233	8,224	0	45,497	45,497	3,331	53,336	(1)	56,967
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd, N. Y.	0	454	0	454	0	78	0	63	0	745	1,400	230,000	47,188	0	113,211	113,211	1,454	111,741	(1)	113,185
New York House of Refuge.	543	0	543	0	1,131	0	33	0	1,131	0	1,200	2,500,000	128,453	11,973	229,750	241,723	11,973	18,128	238,224	236,325
St. Vincent Industrial School, N. Y.	149	0	149	0	334	0	165	0	172	0	300	100,000	8,000	0	79,784	79,784	31,325	3,635	44,145	79,105
Boston Industrial School, N. Y.	32	0	32	0	138	0	106	0	138	0	600	120,000	10,500	0	18,715	18,715	0	840	19,552	20,132
St. Vincent Industrial School, N. Y.	220	0	220	0	640	0	421	0	200	0	1,500	601,469	50,000	3,000	116,625	117,625	0	7,500	109,125	116,625
Boys' Industrial School, Ohio.	0	7	0	7	2,938	0	1,184	0	930	0	1,500	1,600,000	32,391	0	223,807	223,807	2,731	199,142	(1)	201,873
Boys' Industrial School, Ohio.	0	1,046	0	1,046	0	1,475	0	667	0	2,521	0	3,585	75,070	9,500	41,200	50,700	6,269	1,968	41,546	49,742
Ohio State Reformatory.	1,279	0	1,046	0	1,475	0	667	0	2,521	0	3,585	96,000	24,000	9,500	31,463	39,218	2,500	1,650	20,218	43,364
State Training School, Ohio.	148	0	148	0	302	0	158	0	160	0	354	96,000	25,000	3,445	36,500	39,218	2,500	1,650	20,218	43,364
State Training School, Ohio.	148	0	148	0	302	0	158	0	160	0	354	96,000	25,000	3,445	36,500	39,218	2,500	1,650	20,218	43,364
Oregon State Industrial School.	13	0	13	0	25	0	12	0	23	0	175	50,000	8,000	725	36,500	37,223	2,700	1,720	32,280	35,700

[illegible]

Included in preceding column.